



California State Numismatic
Association

Winter 2003
V. 57, No. 5
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**The Lusitania
Medal, story on
page 40...**

Calcoin News

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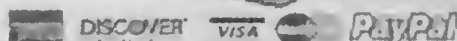
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Art of Money

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About the Cover

On May 7, 1915, the British liner Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off the southern coast of Ireland. The loss of 1,201 lives was decried around the world, and the German response was a steadfast justification personified in Karl Goetz' medal. Story on page 36.

Visit Us...

...on the web. The CSNA has a website at: www.CoinMall.com/CSNA. You can find the latest association scoop in between issues of *Calcoin News* on our website.

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Winter 2003, Volume 57, Number 5

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President's Message

Happy Holidays to all. This is the time of year that you can let Santa know your numismatic needs. I wish every one of you a successful numismatic Holiday & New Year.

The CSNA & NASC Quarterly Publication Integration Committee has met and unanimously approved our new title. Be prepared to receive Volume 1, No. 1 of *The California Numismatist* early in 2004.

When you read *The California Numismatist* we believe that you will see a wonderful improvement, because you will be reading information previously published in two quarterlies with almost double the circulation. We will continue to be able to read outstanding numismatic articles. In addition

there will be two Presidents messages, two lists of Officers & Boards, two membership applications, and reports & lists of member clubs. Additionally, both club names will be on the cover and their logos will appear on the masthead of the contents page. Both of our numismatic organizations members will be able to review each other's individualities and club activities. We will be exposed to many new numismatic personalities. Both of our organizations will be equally represented. We are very fortunate to have Greg Burns and his expertise to bring together California's two premier numismatic publications. As I previously stated, I believe that both NASC & CSNA will be enriched with this integration.

Don't forget, CSNA is having its 114th Convention in conjunction with the San Jose Coin Club this January. Mark your calendar for 16-17-18-January 2004 at the San Jose Convention Center. The Crown Plaza Hotel is within a block, phone 408-998-0400 direct; should you prefer the Hilton it is also close, phone 408-287-2100 direct. Joel Anderson is our General Chairman and I understand he has again planned an eventful weekend. The California Exonumist Society is featuring our own Greg Burns who will speak on the Lusitania Medal. CONECA will feature error coins. Our Educational Forum will have Bill Nash speak on Nickel Coins. A featured highlight is always our Saturday Night Banquet. I understand that Joel & "Company" have laid out another outstanding get-together at Original Joes. Everyone try to attend and support CSNA's 114th Convention & San Jose's Coin Show. That missing coin in your collection just might be available. See you there,



A stylized, cursive signature of G. Lee Kuntz. The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

G. Lee Kuntz
President

Editor's Page

Well, by now most of you have recovered from your Thanksgiving feasts and are geared up for the end of year holidays: Christmas, Hanukkah, Kwanza, New Years Eve, whatever your particular flavor is. Time to take a little break, put your feet up, and bask in a little coinage contemplation with this installment of your trusty CSNA missive.

Actually, this issue of *Calcoin News* is the very last you'll receive with that title on the front cover. Starting with your next issue in early 2004 you'll be treated to a new publication titled, *The California Numismatist*. As mentioned in our last issue this will be a combination journal for the California State Numismatic Association and the Numismatic Association of Southern California. Since I'm the editor of both publications, the logistics of merging the two shouldn't be too difficult.

So with this as our farewell issue under the *Calcoin News* banner, let's see what we have to enjoy... Actually, this issue is jammed with articles. I had a hard time fitting them all in as you can probably tell by the bulging between the covers in your hands. We have Tom Fitzgerald's article on the purchasing power of money during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, and Jim Wells has buttoned up an overview of the moneys displace by the euro in *Denominations Deposed*. I've managed to fill in a few pages with my article on the Lusitania medal (it's meant to whet your whistle for the book coming out next year). Virginia Hall's final article, *Through Indian Eyes*, is here covering some medallic art, as well as a reprint of a numerically fascinating article from author Paul Richards titled, *Comparing the Grading Services*. For those of you interested in CSNA affairs, there's info on our successful northern California Educational Symposium that was held in October, as well as scoop on the upcoming 114th Convention being held in San Jose in January (hint: get your banquet tickets early). We also have Mark Watson joining us with his *Book Report*. Wrapping it all up is our usual medley of material from the regulars.

Till we meet next time...

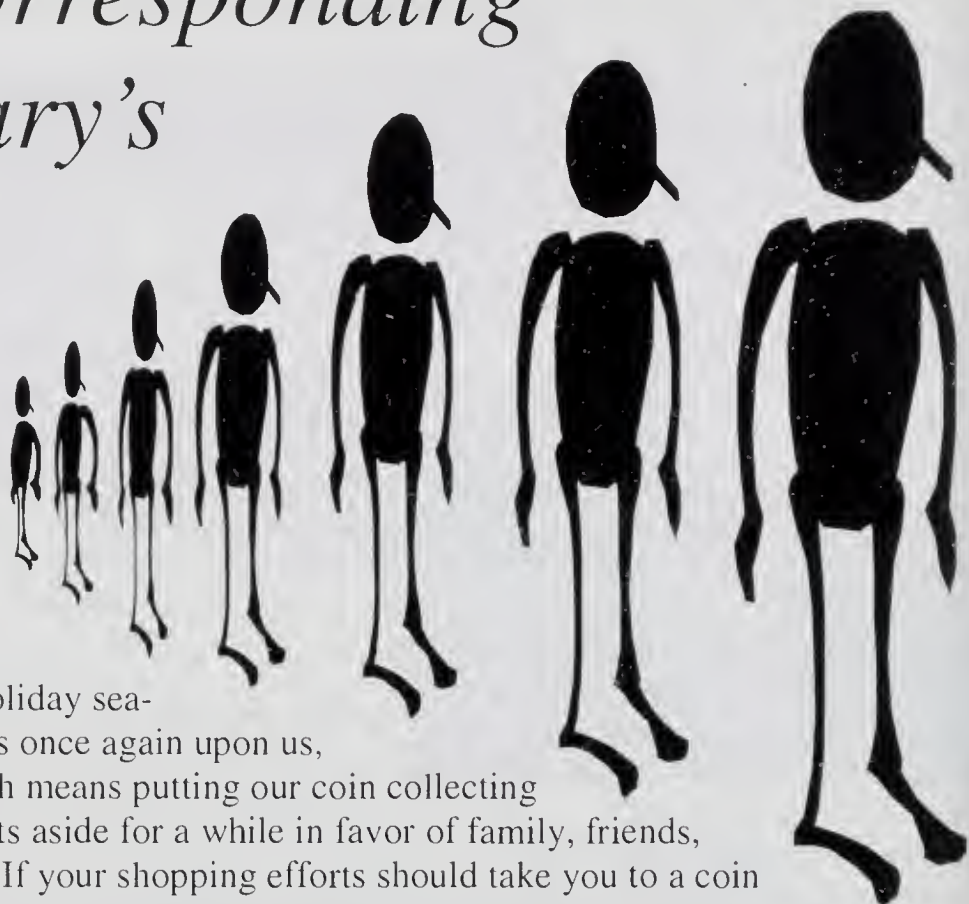


Here I am at the USS Bowfin Submarine Museum in Hawaii taking a look at a cut-away view of a submarine. Pretty interesting technology...that is if you're interested in getting in a steel bucket and spending hours or days under the surface of the water. I was here doing research on submarines for my upcoming book, The Lusitania Medal and its Varieties.

Greg Burns
Editor

The Corresponding Secretary's Report

by
Dennis Halladay



The holiday season is once again upon us, which means putting our coin collecting efforts aside for a while in favor of family, friends, food and shopping. If your shopping efforts should take you to a coin shop or show, however, go ahead and pick up something for yourself. After all, you deserve it!

The holidays also mean that CSNA annual membership dues notices are right around the corner. My plan is to get them into the mail sometime in late December. Please be on the lookout for them, and return them as soon as possible.

I hope everyone will join me in welcoming the eight new members listed below who have joined our association since my last report. This pushes the total number of new CSNA members during 2003 to 29, which was two less than the year before.

At this time I would like to apologize to John Sarti Sr. for mistakenly including him on the list of members who were dropped for non-payment of dues, which was published in the last issue of *CalCoin News*. John's membership is and has been in good standing, and I am at a loss to understand how or why I put him on the drop list.

Happy Holidays everyone!

Dear Members—Please Note!

If you've moved, PLEASE help us keep our address database up to date. Take a moment to drop our Corresponding Secretary a short note and ensure that you keep getting your copy of *Calcoin News*:

Dennis Halliday
20567 Nathan Drive
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New Life Member

L-57-11 Robert W. Templeton
Los Angeles, CA

New Regular Members

R-6003 David Johnson
Rancho Cucamonga, CA

R-6004 Raymond Ko Wah Choi
San Francisco, CA

R-6005 J.C. Berry
Modesto, CA

R-6006 Marc Bettinger
Portland, OR

R-6007 Lupe Torres
Madera, CA

R-6008 Robert L. Case
Coarsegold, CA

R-6009 Remy Bourne
Vadnais Heights, MN

Reinstated (due to my error)

R-5943 John Sarti, Sr.

New Addresses

J-5449 Grace Anderson
now at USAF Academy, CO

R-5949 Lorina Poland and
A-5950 E.P. Flemyng
now in Sacramento, CA

L-46-01 Joel Anderson and
A-5448 Lila Anderson
now in Grover Beach, CA

R-2342 Dale M. Hewlett and
A-3182 Shirley J. Hewlett
continue in Palm Desert, CA

R-5974 David Spencer
continues in Penn Valley, CA

R-5327 Donn Pearlman
now in Las Vegas, NV

Deceased

L-01-41 Alexander Ritchie
Santa Barbara, CA

Summary

Membership on Aug. 19, 2003.....502
New members8
Reinstated because of previous error ..1
Deceased1
Membership on Nov. 14, 2003.....510

Through Indian Eyes

by Virginia Hall

Editor's Note: This is the final column I have from the late Virginia Hall. As mentioned in last month's issue, her husband, Al Hall, had recently sent in the last couple of articles Virginia had been putting together for us. She had dated this one from October 2, 2002.



Obverse legend (above): Sovereign Nation of the Havasupai Tribe

Reverse legend (to right): Land of the Blue Green Waters—Pesasita



The Sovereign Nation of the Havasupai Tribe—one of America's smallest Indian tribes inhabiting a virtual Shangri La of the West was the first to be honored on a series of medals which paid tribute to every important American Indian nation.

Each medal in the series was accompanied by a book, picturing in full color and explaining all aspects of the tribe's past, present and future, presented for the first time from the Indian's point of view.

Subjects of the medals, which were struck by the Franklin Mint, reflect the culture and environment of the tribes. In the case of the Havasupai (blue green water people) who inhabit Havasu canyon, 2,400 feet below the south rim of the Grand Canyon, the beautiful Havasu falls and towering Wileveva rocks, integral parts of their remote environment

was featured.

A legend on the 39 millimeter. Proof quality medal, identifies it as ".999 FINE PESASITA," the Havasupai word for "piece of silver." The issue of this medal was limited to 10,000 pieces, according to the consultant for the series, John Griffin of Phoenix, Arizona.

The Havasupai are believed to have made their perilous descent to the canyon floor nine centuries or more ago, along a series of switchback trails down the canyon's edge that narrows to as little as three or four feet in some places. Until the advent of the helicopter, this method provided the only access to the remote valley, and is the main source for 15,000 tourists each year, who make the perilous descent from outside Peach Springs, Arizona, astride sure-footed Havasupai horses.

Griffin emphasized that the medal issue and the book have been fully sanctioned by the Havasupai tribal council, and that a percentage of the proceeds from the medal sales was supplementing practically the only other source of tribal income: tourist transportation.

The series was made available to all collectors, on a non-subscription, first come-first served-basis. While Havasupai medal purchasers will not be obliged to purchase future issues in the series, they will be informed as each new issue is produced.

The native tongue of the Havasupai Indians is one dialect of the Yuman language family. Like other North American Indian languages, the Yuman tongues were unwritten. Thus, historical records of these Indians appear first in accounts written by Europeans. These accounts written by Europeans neither complete nor represent the native views of the world and the course of historical events.

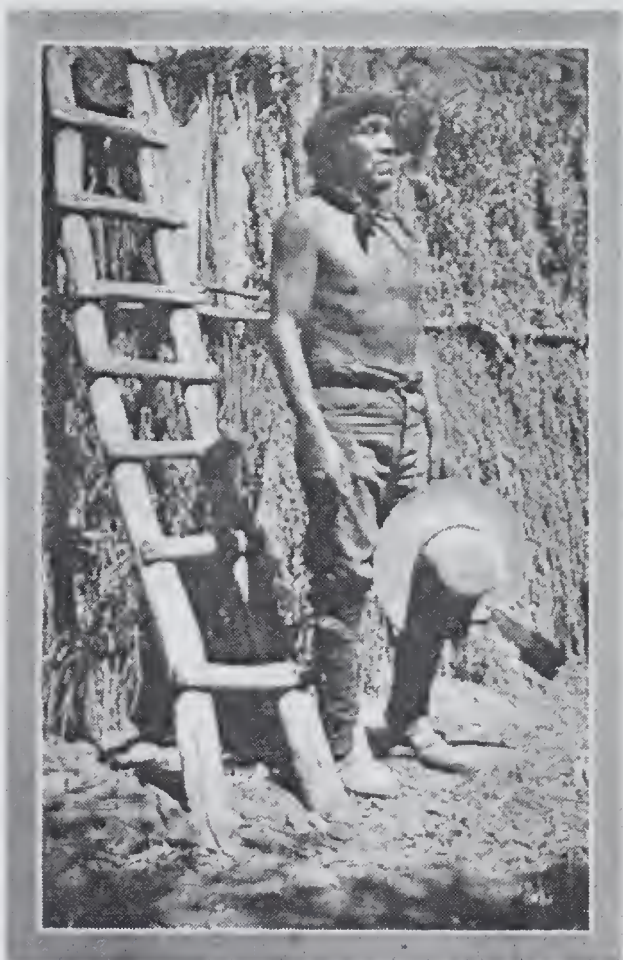
When other Indian bands were forced to trudge down their "Trail of Tears" to the Colorado Indian Reservation in 1874, the Havasupais remained undisturbed in their aboriginal territory.

The Havasupai Indians live perched on the brink of environmental and population disaster. Private individuals have begun to take direct action to improve the Havasupai social environment. Martin Goodfriend, a retired jeweler from Santa Monica, California who became interested in these Indians raised \$5,000 in his city to match federal funds for building a Community Center at the Cataract Canyon village. The Havasupais supplied the labor to erect the building, and Santa Monica donated books for a library.

During the last decade, the federal "war on poverty" reached even the Ha-

vasupais. Surplus food now reaches Havasupai families on Arizona state welfare, combating somewhat high prices of foodstuffs packed down the trail. The Bureau of Indian Affairs self-help housing program has aided completion of new ranch style homes with more under construction. Water pipes distributing drinking water to families and a privy has been built at each dwelling. The mail comes and goes on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

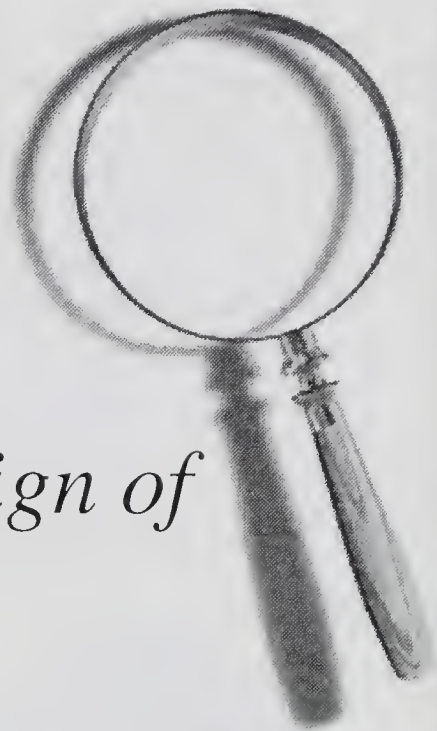
Among the tribes which have given their sanction for medals are the Navajo, Apache, Paiute, Klamath, Mojabe, Papago, Pima and Hopi. The medal for each of the tribes was accompanied professionally written, beautifully illustrated book.



MAN NA CHA WA - Havasupai Chief

— *Note: for further reading on the Havasupai tribe visit their website at: www.HavasupaiTribe.com.*

Through the Numismatic Glass: Inflation and the Purchasing Power of Money During the Reign of Queen Elizabeth I



by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

The future Queen Elizabeth I was born September 7, 1533 in the tumultuous court and world of King Henry VIII. Her father was married to Catherine of Aragon at the time Elizabeth's mother, Anne Boleyn, became pregnant. Within three years, Henry had her mother beheaded on a trumped-up charge of adultery. He married another young lady of the court, Jane Seymour, 11 days later.

The young Elizabeth was educated as a Renaissance Princess. Henry died in 1547 and Elizabeth's half-brother was crowned Edward VI. After Edward died in 1553 at the age of 15, Elizabeth's half-sister Mary ruled England with her fiancé, Philip of Spain. Four tumultuous years later, in 1558, the 25 year-old Elizabeth took the throne when Mary succumbed to cancer.

The Elizabethan England

The reign of Queen Elizabeth I was during one of the most epic centuries in the history of the Western Hemisphere.

The end of the 15th Century witnessed the "Discovery" of the New World by Spanish and Portuguese explorers. With the subjugation and colonization of this vast empire by some of the nations near the Atlantic Ocean, the dominant power shifted from the Ancient World, centered in Rome, to the rising nations near the Atlantic Ocean in the West and ultimately to the English Channel. By the time of Elizabeth's coronation, the Spanish and Portuguese were deeply entrenched in the New World and the competition for this empire would continue for centuries.

As a result of the introduction of the vast silver and gold treasure from the mines of the American Continent by the Spanish, was the significant rise in the cost of products throughout all of Western Europe and the British Isles. The inflation in Elizabeth's England was about 150% and continued through the entire 16th century until 1650. England, France, Spain and Portugal had entered a race for markets, trade routes, natural resources and colonies to pro-



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tect their trade routes. It is beyond the scope of this paper to discuss colonization, pirate ships, the development of capitalism as illustrated by the East India Co., and a number of wars including the defeat of the Spanish Armada, that contributed to the economics at this time.

One effect of the rise of prices was that wages lagged behind. Thus, the Elizabethan Era was a period of increasing class disparity as much of the new wealth went to large landowners. In order to raise the necessary capital needed for these enterprises, Queen Elizabeth's reign witnessed an expansion of credit that sometimes resulted in extravagant interest rates.

If England was to compete with France, Portugal and Spain for the far-reaching world markets opened by their explorers, there must be a hard, stable currency at home. This set the stage for perhaps this century's most important English financier, Sir Thomas Gresham. He was a most remarkable man, a sort-of combination of a Pierpont Morgan and a Keynes of his day. One of the tasks of Gresham was to restore the English currency, or at least, to stabilize it. In 1572, with the support of Queen Elizabeth, the process of recoinage was successfully carried out. In fact, the government made a small profit on it.



Coinage and Monetary Reforms Under Queen Elizabeth

More denominations of coins were struck in Elizabeth's reign than in any other period of English coinage. Some gold coins were struck in 25-carat standard gold while others were struck in 22-carat crown gold. The silver coins were struck in 11 oz. fine silver from 1558 to 1560 but after 1560, the silver content was increased to 11-oz.2 dwt.

The "standard gold" consisted of the sovereigns (30s.), ryal (15s.), angel (10s.) half-angel (5s.) and quarter-angel (2s.6d.) These values were reduced in



"Queen Elizabeth's Visit to the First Royal Exchange," 1750, was captured on a painting by Ernest Crofts. Painting may be seen at the Royal Exchange in London.

Inflation and the Value of Money During The Reign of Queen Elizabeth I

When Queen Elizabeth I came on the throne, much of the base silver coinage of Kings Henry VIII and Edward VI was still in circulation. Some festoons were so debased that they circulated at considerably less than their face value. Elizabeth commanded that they be collected and devalued. By 1561, they were declared illegal and were melted in the Tower Mint.

As the Queen tried to establish a stable currency, first by outlawing the coinage of the two kings and then, in 1561, by devaluating the coinage, inflation was out of control. It was not until the reforms of Gresham in 1572, that the currency was restored and became relatively stable.

The cost of defending England in her wars with France and Spain abroad and Ireland and Scotland at home was a first priority of the Queen. This drained the treasury. Next, England found herself in a tremendous competition with Portugal and Spain for the development of the New World. Both Spain and Portugal had a significant head start including the treasure from their conquests. In order to be successful, England would need large amounts of capital, the development of all of her resources and the development of technology. This also required expenditures. It is amazing to most historians that, not only was England successful, but she overcame the lead of her rivals as quickly as she

1561. The "crown gold" consisted of the pound (20s.), half-pound (10s.), crown (5S.) and half-crown (2S.6d.).

The values of silver coins were the crown (5 S.), half-crown (2S.6d.), shilling, sixpence, groat (4d.), threepence, half groat (2d.), three-half pennies, three-farthings, and halfpennies.

The value of both the gold and silver coinage was reduced in 1561 by one-third. These values appeared to remain until 1572, when the new coinage, urged by Thomas Gresham, was issued at the old values.

The scarcity of small change around 1574 caused tokens in lead and tin to be circulated illegally by shopkeepers.

Most of the coinage pictured Elizabeth's profile bust on the obverse with the nation's shield and cross on the reverse. Many issues carried numeral year dates. Many of the smaller silver coins were similar in size and design. To distinguish between them, a small rose was included behind the Queen's bust on the threepence, three-halfpence and three-farthings denominations.

did. While achieving these goals, the citizens, most of who lived on farms, had to increase their production significantly in order to keep up with the inflation that lasted for about 150 years.

One way of looking at the value of the coins is to attempt to compare it with the dollar of the United States. This is a dubious exercise, as these values must be taken as rough estimates and not precise "exchange rates." However, an Elizabethan halfpenny is closer to the value of a dollar, rather than 10 dollars or a one-cent coin. With this premise, one might equate the halfpenny to \$1, the shilling to \$25, the gold half-crown to \$60 and the gold sovereign to \$750.

Another way of trying to compare the value of the currency is to consider wages and incomes. Some wages, during this time, included food and drink and those of apprentices might also include lodging. Although the government controlled wages, many times these laws were ignored.

Examples might include a shepherd earning 6d. per week with food; an unskilled farm laborer, 2 to 3d. per day with food; a craftsman, 12d. per day; 30-acre landholder, 14 pounds a year; soldier 5d. per day and a captain 4s. per day.

The price of goods varied a great deal. Not only was there haggling over prices, but the prices varied depending upon the location within the nation. Some examples, subject to the conditions just noted, include food for a day,



4d.; loaf of bread 1d.; shoes 1s.; horse 1-2 pounds; and a bible 2 pounds. It is small wonder that the farmers and

laborers found them-

selves with coins that could buy less and wages that lagged behind the cost of goods. These facts became some of the subjects of the great 16th century author, William Shakespeare in such works as the "Merchant of Venice."

Summary

The opportunity for huge markets in which to sell their goods, the acquisition of the great treasure of gold and silver found in the mines of the New World and the possibility of territorial expansion required the English to enter a very competitive race that had already begun by explorers from France, Portugal and Spain.

England was strategically placed with harbors to nearby Western Europe and easy access to the trade routes leading to the New World. The Island Nation had built a substantial navy.

To be successful in this enterprise, she would need to develop her resources, both industrial and agricultural, for maximum utilization and production. Capital resources required a stable and hard currency. As a result of these circumstances, inflation rates of 150% lasted for about 150 years, (the entire 16th century to 1650). Of course, wages lagged behind.

This article traces the coinage of Queen Elizabeth I including the devaluation of 1561 and the reforms of Sir Thomas Gresham in 1572.

CSNA 36th Annual Educational Symposium—South

10:00 AM Saturday March 13, 2003

Sheraton Four Points Hotel

1500 South Raymond Avenue

Fullerton, California



Speakers:

Joseph Nardone

The Pony Express

James Wells

Children of Queen Victoria

ANA Museum Curator

Topic to be determined

Speaker to be determined

Topic to be determined

A banquet luncheon will be available part way through the symposium for additional cost (yet to be determined). Tickets for the banquet will be on sale the morning of the symposium.

For further information please contact:

Jim Hunt, CSNA Director of Education/Symposium at 1183 Nile Ave., Chula Vista, CA 91911 or by email at eandjonthenile@cox.net.

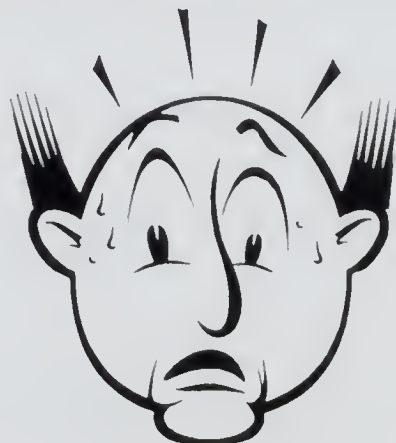


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Lifetime (50 and under)	\$300
Lifetime (51—65)	\$200
Lifetime (over 65)	\$100



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State: _____ Zip: _____

I herewith make application for membership in the California State Numismatic Association (CSNA) subject to its constitution and by-laws,

Signature: _____

Sponsored by: _____

Mail along with check or money order for the amount of the dues noted above to:

California State Numismatic Association
Attn: Dennis Halladay
20567 Nathan Drive
Riverside, CA 92508-2931



CSNA's 114th Semi-Annual Convention—San Jose

The CSNA 114th Semi-Annual Convention in San Jose promises to be fun and exciting. The convention will run from Friday, January 16 to Sunday, January 18. It will be held at a NEW LOCATION: The San Jose McEnrey Convention Center, Hall #3, 150 W. San Carlos St, between Almaden Boulevard and Market Street. The convention center is located across the street from where last year's convention was held and is adjacent to the Hilton Hotel and San Jose Library. The convention will be held in conjunction with the San Jose Coin Club's 36th Annual Coin Show. Approximately 150 coin and stamp dealers are expected, so there should be LOTS of coins to choose from. Show activities include a treasure hunt for the kids on Saturday, plus meetings and speakers from various numismatic organizations. The Convention banquet will again be held at Original Joe's, one of San Jose's landmark restaurants. Plan to attend as it will be a lot of fun. If you wish to take a break from the show the Tech Museum, Children's Discovery Museum, the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, the Center for Performing Arts and the San Jose Sharks are all nearby. See you in San Jose!

Exhibits: Exhibit applications are available from the San Jose Coin Club, Box 5621, San Jose, CA 95150, ken@kenbarr.com, from Don Foster 626-447-9483, or on page 22.

Bourse: Contact Bill Burke, SJCC Box 5621 San Jose, CA 95150, (408) 248-4057, sjccshow@wmdesign.com. or visit the SJCC web site www.sanjosecoinclub.org

Hotels: Host Hotel: Crowne Plaza Holiday Inn, 282 Almaden Blvd. Across the street from the Convention.. Book early and ask for special Coin Show rate of \$75. Last year some members were able to get a lower rate asking for AAA or other discounted rates.

1-800-227-6963 or 408 998-0400

Hilton Hotel (Next to Convention Center) 1-800-445-8667 or 408-287-2100

Fairmont Hotel (1 block) 170 S. Market St. 1-800-441-1414

Ramada Inn: (2 blocks) 455 S Second St. 1-800-350-1113

Motel 6 (3 miles) 2081 N. First near US 101, 408-436-8180

Parking: Parking is available beneath the Convention Center. Enter on Almaden.

Transit: The San Jose Trolley (Light Rail) stops next to the Convention Center.





Preliminary Schedule of Events

Thursday Jan. 15

Dealers Setup 2:00pm - 7:00pm

Friday Jan. 16

Show Hours: 10:00am - 6:00pm

Saturday Jan. 17

Show Hours: 10:00am - 6:00pm

- 8:30am..... CSNA Open Board Meeting
- 11:00am - 3:00pm..... Baja Treasure Hunt for Youth
- 11:00am..... CONECA Meeting
- 1:00pm..... California Exonumists Society meeting
Speaker: Greg Burns on The Lusitania Medal
- 3:00pm..... CSNA Educational Forum
Speaker: Bill Nash on Nickel Coins.
- 6:00pm..... CSNA Convention Banquet
Original Joe's 301 S. First St.
6:00pm No host cocktails
6:30pm Dinner & Program

Sunday Jan. 18

Show Hours: 10:00am - 4:00pm

- 8:00am..... CSNA President's Breakfast
- 3:00pm..... Exhibits Awards
- 3:30pm..... Gold Coin Raffle Drawing

Exhibit Application

Mail to: San Jose Coin Club, PO Box 5621, San Jose, CA 95150
Attn: Exhibits Chairperson

Please reserve _____ cases or _____ feet of space for my exhibit. By so applying, I agree to abide by the rules of the competition and the decision of the judges.

Exhibitor's Name _____ Date _____
Please Print Clearly

Street Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone (____) _____ - _____ e-mail _____

Exhibit Class: () Adult () Junior () Non-competitive

Signature _____
If Exhibitor is under 18, parent or guardian must co-sign

Printed Name (Parent or Guardian) _____

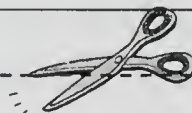


Exhibit Rules

1. The exhibit may be competitive or non-competitive. All exhibits must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.
2. No advertising or other commercialism shall be in the exhibit.
3. Installation of exhibits may begin on Friday at 9:00 AM. Any exhibits intended for competition must be in place by 11:00 AM Saturday unless prior arrangements are made with the Exhibits Chairperson. No exhibits shall be dismantled before 2:00 PM on Sunday.
4. Security will be in effect from 8:00 AM Friday thru 4:00 PM Sunday. Any exhibit installed prior to or removed later than these times will be at the exhibitor's risk. Due precautions will be observed at all times, but no responsibility shall be attached to the San Jose Coin Club, its officers, or its members for any loss or damage. INSURANCE IS NOT PROVIDED, and if desired, must be purchased by the exhibitor.
5. An exhibitor may use up to three cases (personal or club). A reasonable number of (approximately 24" X 36") cases will be furnished by the San Jose Coin Club. Exhibitors may be required to provide their own locks. Exhibitors should indicate their case/space needs on the application.
6. Requests for exhibit space should be sent at least seven days prior to the show. Requests received after that date will be subject to the accommodations available.
7. There will be no exhibit subject categories. Adults will compete among themselves and juniors (under 18) among themselves. A "Best of Show" prize will be awarded to the exhibitor receiving the most total points. Exhibits previously winning "Best of Show" are not eligible for this award.
8. In the event an individual enters more than one exhibit in the competition, only one award, based on the highest score, will be awarded. Individuals shall not enter exhibits in other people's names to get around this rule.

Convention Banquet Reservations

The CSNA 114th Convention Banquet will be held at Original Joe's on Saturday January 17. No-host cocktails begin at 6:00pm and the sit-down dinner and program is at 6:30pm. Original Joe's is located about two blocks from the convention center at 301 S. First Street. It is one of San Jose's oldest and most popular restaurants and is famous for its home-style Italian cooking. Each banquet ticket is printed on actual foreign currency and comes with a limited edition aluminum off-metal strike of the convention medal. It promises to be an evening of delicious food, fun and fellowship that will include some unique entertainment. **Because of space limitations, seating will be limited to only about 50 guests, so please reserve early.**

Please reserve banquet tickets with the following entrees:

_____ Cross Rib Roast Au Jus	_____ Salmon with Lemon Butter Sauce
_____ Chicken Sec with Mushrooms	_____ Veal Scalloppini with Mushrooms
(Vegetarian entrée available on request.)	

Banquet includes salad, pasta, entrée with vegetables and dessert.

Payment of \$_____ enclosed for _____ banquet tickets at \$32 each.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

Make checks payable to CSNA Unless otherwise requested, your tickets will be available for pickup at the CSNA table at the Convention.

Send to: Lila Anderson Box 365 Grover Beach, CA 93483 805-489-8045

CSNA Convention Patron

You may become a patron for a tax-deductible donation of \$10 or more to the CSNA convention fund. Patrons will be acknowledged in the banquet program.

Yes, sign me up as a CSNA Convention Patron!

My donation of \$_____ is enclosed. (Make checks payable to CSNA)

Name: _____

Address: _____

() In Memory of: () In Honor of: _____

Send to: Lila Anderson Box 365 Grover Beach, CA 93483 805-489-8045

CSNA 114th Convention Medal Featuring the Lick Observatory



The 114th Convention of the California State Numismatic Association will be held in San Jose on January 16-18 in conjunction with the San Jose Coin Club's 36th Annual Coin and Stamp Show. To celebrate the convention, the CSNA is producing a medal featuring the Lick Observatory, overlooking San Jose on Mount Hamilton about 20 miles from the city center.

James Lick was a carpenter with a few years of elementary school education who emigrated as a young man

from Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1796, to South America. After 17 years there, he came to Baltimore where he produced pianos for the wealthy, and accumulated a little money himself. In 1848 he went to California at the start of the Gold Rush, and with the advantage of fluency in Spanish, the principal local language, he acquired real estate bargains from Lake Tahoe to Santa Catalina Island. He parlayed his holdings into a considerable fortune, and at his death in 1876

the lifelong bachelor left his fortune as endowments for various charities and scientific endeavors. \$700,000 (an enormous sum equivalent to more than ten million dollars today) was left to build the world's largest telescope.

The telescope was placed in a new observatory on Mount Hamilton, and when it was completed in 1888 the 26-inch dark refractor was a scientific marvel that enabled astronomers to see stars never seen before. The Lick Observatory was turned over to the University of California upon completion, and it is today run from the



Santa Cruz campus of the University, just over the hills seaward from San Jose. The observatory is now equipped with the latest in high-tech equipment, and is very active.

A 1909 postcard by Britton & Rey was used as the basis of the design of the medal, with the moon and some stars added to the sky to show the focus of the work done by the observatory. Kevin Akin of Riverside, who has done two other CSNA medals, produced the design. The reverse of the medal shows the CSNA logo, incorporating a map of California.

A telescope superior to and more powerful than any telescope yet made...and also a suitable observatory connected therewith...

—from James Lick's original deed of trust, 1874

114th Convention Medal Order Form

Item	Cost		Quantity		Total
Silver	17.00	X	_____	=	_____
Golden Bronze	2.00	X	_____	=	_____
Oxidized Bronze	3.00	X	_____	=	_____
Three Metal Set	20.00	X	_____	=	_____
	Postage: .60 for 1		Postage		_____
	.80 for 2				
	1.10 for sets		Total Order		_____

Make checks payable to CSNA, and mail with order to:
Joyce Kuntz, Medals Coordinator, 697 Scripps Drive, Claremont, CA 91711-2640
gleemedals@yahoo.com, (909) 621-2196

Name: _____

City, ST, Zip: _____

CSNA and PCNS Hold Another Successful All-Day Symposium

by Stan Turrini



Over forty eager listeners gathered to hear the symposium's speakers talk about their specialties.

The California State Numismatic Association (CSNA) and the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society (PCNS), of San Francisco, California, joined for their Fourth Annual Northern California Educational Symposium on Saturday, October 4, 2003 at Fort Mason Center, in San Francisco, California.

Now in its fourth year as a joint effort by CSNA and PCNS, this year's Symposium drew some forty-plus coin hobbyists and numismatists, with one attendee as far as Seattle, Washington and two from Fresno, California plus one attendee driving three hours, each way, to enjoy the four invited speakers.

The typical early Fall famous San Francisco, California weather of gray skies and light temperatures settled a pale cast over the day; however, inside Room 370 of the renovated Fort Mason Center, some forty coin hobbyists were educated and enlightened with the hobby and science of numismatics.

With the enthusiastic leadership by current PCNS President Michael J. Wehner, who was assisted by fellow PCNSers, Herbert Miles, Sarah Nordin, and Stephen M. Huston, coupled with the generous support from the Califor-

nia State Numismatic Association, under the leadership of its President G. Lee Kuntz, PCNS began nearly a year ago to plan to prepare for this annual all-day event.

Four speakers, reflecting the approach of one speaker for one of the major subject areas of numismatics: ancient, paper money, exnumia, and United States History, shared their expertise and enthralled the audience.

The first was Herb Miles, himself a PCNS Past President and recognized authority on Black Memorabilia, who spoke on *The Scandal of the Booker T. Washington Half Dollar*. Mr. Miles noted that this Classic Commemorative, one of the last issues of the 1892-1954 commemoratives, was a scandalous story. He shared, from his extensive reading, that there were actually four separate questionable or unscrupulous actions involving this commemorative half dollar. The first was that the sponsoring commission and its principal promoter Sydney J. Phillips paid off renowned sculptor and coin engraver Charles Keck, who had an extensive list of commemorative coinage creations, and refused Mr. Keck's submission,

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which has been lost over the artist chosen, the Black artist, Isaac Hathaway. Why Mr. Keck was paid a fee for work never submitted, and now lost, remains unsolved. The second was the ludicrous attempt to sell the gigantic mintage of 5,000,000 to the then entire black population living within the United States of 15,000,000, which was a complete failure. Continuing, Mr. Miles stated the third was Sydney J. Phillips campaign to have another commemorative half dollar, namely the Washington-Carver authorized plus his repeated campaigns well into the 1960s for additional commemorative coinage! Lastly, he seemed never to give up, regardless that no accounting and audit of his organizations ever discovered where or for what money that was earned was ever spent on!

Mr. Miles started his talk with a biographical background of the great black leader and educator, Booker T. Washington, and his particular devotion to the still existing Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama.

He also noted that while the Booker T. Washington Commemorative is not considered a popular commemorative or a creative design, coins in higher uncirculated grades are difficult, since the huge mintages were stored and shipped in mint bags, creating numerous bag marks.



The speakers pose with their engraved speaker's medals. From left: Ruth Phillips, Herb Miles, Ben Damsky, and Judy Kagin.

The next speaker was Judy Kagin, daughter of revered A.M. "Art" Kagin and sister to Dr. Donald H. Kagin, who spoke on *The Paper Currency: Colonial America in the 1700s*. Ms. Kagin noted that the 1700s should be identified as the "paper century" for during this time the first ventures into the mass use of government-issued, if not backed, currency were first done. In fact, the first authorized issue of government currency in the Western Hemisphere was by the original Thirteen Colonies, with Massachusetts the first and South Carolina second. Paper money would become so popular that at one-time the total amount of circulating



Left to right: Gordon Donnell, Tom Sheehan, Ben Damsky, and Stan Tur-rini welcome each other to the symposium. Mr. Damsky was a speaker and Mr. Sheehan traveled from Seattle, Washington to attend.

money in the Thirteen Colonies was approximately one-fourth (1/4) in traditional hard money, specie, and three-fourths paper money. Paper money had advantages over hard money as gold and silver: it was easier in daily transactions and easier to produce, thus increasing the money supply readily. Technically, these initial issues of paper money were called 'bills of credit' and often issued for specific purposes, usually in payment of soldier and war debts. What caused for many years these first experiments in currency to be readily accepted—for a time, at par—were that many issues could be received in payment of taxes.

A devotee of American history, Ms. Kagin noted that the famous American Founding Father, Benjamin Franklin, was an advocate of paper money and a printer of it. She also explained the characteristics of genuine and counterfeit paper money, explaining the three factors of paper, color, and color of signatures. Sharing another interest in autographs, Ms. Kagin noted that those interested in assembling an album of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence can locate 'bills of credit' signed by some of the Signers, at more advantageous prices, than traditional autographed letter or signed documents. She also explained the original of the saying 'carrying around pin money' is traced to the use of Colo-

nial paper money.

Ruth Phillips, as the third speaker, began the afternoon session, with her *California Tagus Ranch Tokens: I Owe My Soul To The Company Store*. Mrs. Phillips began her talk explaining that her late husband had been interested in these tokens, of which there are only four types and that for over nearly three decades she has sought to write an article, and instead was now glad to be a Symposium speaker.

Tagus Ranch was a huge farming operation in Tulare County, California, that at its height employed nearly two thousand year-round workers and operated farms over thousand of acres. The Merritt Family, father Hulett C. Merritt, and son, Lewis J. Merritt, although originally from Minnesota, came to California at the turn of the century, and became interested with and invested heavily in Central Valley agriculture. They would invest and develop many agricultural innovations and farming techniques.

In the need to retain a steady labor force, they had built small homes and towns, including schools, a bank, service stations, restaurants, and assorted shops. Their tokens—issued in values of One Dollar, Fifty Cents, Twenty-Five Cents, and One Cent—were done in the years of mid-1920s through early 1940s for their laborers shopping at the Tagus Ranch stores. Tokens spent were



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charged against the worker's wages.

Although quite common and readily available, not much is known about the manufacturing and mintages of these tokens, save that the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company produced these and the composition was brass. Sizes were One Dollar, 35mm; Fifty Cents, 25mm; Five Cents, 22mm; and One Cent, 18mm.

Mrs. Phillips noted that the Tagus Ranch was part of the background for John Steinbeck's true-to-life novels, *East of Eden* and *The Grapes of Wrath*.

Mrs. Phillips has served both PCNS and CSNA as President and Vice-President.

The final speaker was a returnee from the 2002 Symposium, Ben Damsky, who presented his *Rebellion and Civil War: Year 68*. A serious scholar of Ancient Roman coinage, Mr. Damsky used coins from his own renowned collections and others to create a PowerPoint presentation, which reviewed the two Roman Emperors and events of one year, 68, from the fall of Nero through the murder of Galba, his successor. Roman coinage was issued in prolific numbers, and during Galba's short reign of only a few months, the number of types, varieties, and mints would compute to an issue at the average of four new ones each day! Reviewing Roman history, Mr. Damsky explained that Galba, as most all Em-

perors, used coinage as propaganda and symbolic reference for this-or-that message to the populace. The portrayal of a certain god or goddess or a certain object, as simple as a leaf or staff or temple, would convey a meaning or message. For Mr. Damsky, this is one of his primary joys in collecting ancient Roman Imperial coinages: learning and interpreting these copious symbols. For example, an oak wreath refers to civic duty and a rudder to governmental authority.

Mr. Damsky produced and distributed a multi-page pamphlet, which summarized his presentation and added references and explanations to each and every coin shared. His enthusiasm was evident when he stated that one particular rare coin he had missed the winning bid back in 1982 and had to wait twenty years for another opportunity to bid! The second time he was the successful bidder, adding the coin to his presentation.

Among his numerous historical anecdotes was that King George III, the famous King mentioned in our nation's Declaration of Independence, was an avid collector of Ancient Imperial Roman coinage, which his son, later King George IV, sold to the British Museum, which still retains the King George III's original coin cabinet housing the collection. The other mating cabinet is now in

(Continued on page 60)

Comparing the Grading Services

By Paul Richards

This article explores a robust statistical framework for two numismatic adages: “Grading is an art, not a science” and “Buy the coin, not the slab!”

Editor’s Note: the following article is printed by permission of the author, Paul Richards (StatMatics, Box 1911, Melbourne, FL 32902, www.StatMatics.com), as well as reprinted by permission of Coin World (original publication date of November 10, 2003; www.CoinWorld.com).



A few months ago Coin World published results from a blind test of the third-party grading services. They submitted the same coins to each service and published all the grades—a bold move, in my opinion!

Beth Deisher, Coin World editor who ran the piece, presents the data and the background material in clear and concise form. She stops short of drawing conclusions, leaving that task to her readership. This article picks up where Ms. Deisher leaves off; applying a statistical technique called analysis of variance to the experimental data. Admittedly, the number of coins analyzed is very small. If the Coin World test included 100 coins instead of 15, the results would be very reliable. As it stands now, the results are very unreliable. However, the statistical approach is sound and warrants further development to benefit the hobby.

Consider this scenario. You temporarily remove the beautiful 1883CC Morgan Dollar from your collection and send it to a third-party service for

grading and encapsulation. Which grading service should you use? Choosing Grading Service A, you submit the coin and it comes back MS63. Ugh! You figure the grade higher than MS63. So you break the coin from its slab and send it to Grading Service B. This time it comes back MS65. What a pleasant surprise! You repeat the process (maybe it is really a 6!) and Grading Service C supplies a grade of MS64. Hmmm. What can we surmise from this hypothetical experiment with the grading services? Three things:

1. The Most Likely Grade (MLG) of the coin is MS64, since this represents the average consensus of the three services and is probably closest to the true grade;
2. Grading Service A provides conservative grades -- lower than the MLG;
3. Grading Service B provides liberal grades -- higher than the MLG.

We can use this scenario to compare grading services. It is possible to construct a scale that runs from “Liberal Grading” to “Conservative Grading” and place the various grading services

Coin	ACG	ANACS	ICG	NGC	NTC	PCGS	PCI	SEGS
1935 5c	EF-40	EF-45	VF-30		XF-40		EF-40	
1926 25c	MS-63		MS-63	AU-58	MS-64	AU-58	MS-64	AU-58
1943 50c	MS-63	MS-64	MS-63	MS-62	MS-65	AU-58	MS-64	MS-63
1963D 50c	MS-64	MS-64	MS-64	MS-64	MS-64	MS-63	MS-63	MS-63
1891 Morgan	MS-62		AU-55		MS-64		MS-61	MS-61
1900 Morgan		AU-58	AU-58	AU-58	MS-62	AU-55	AU-58	
1901O Morgan	MS-62	MS-61	MS-62	MS-61	MS-63	MS-61	AU-55	MS-61
1903S Morgan	VF-35	EF-45	VF-35	VF-25	XF-40	VF-35	EF-40	VF-30
1921D Morgan	MS-64	MS-64	MS-63	MS-63	MS-63	MS-63	MS-61	MS-62
1853 Gold \$1		AU-58	AU-55	MS-61	MS-62	AU-55	MS-62	AU-58
1893CC Gold \$5	VF-35	EF-45	EF-45		XF-40	XF-45	EF-40	

Figure 1. Results from the Coin World Grading Experiment. A 100-coin sample would yield statistically significant results. This sample is too small to draw conclusions, but it does help define a good analytical model.

on this scale. This will help us choose services and give insight about how much to pay for coins slabbed by the different services.

Coin World ran a real scenario like the hypothetical one above. They selected 15 coins and sent them to each grading service in sequence, breaking the coins out of their slabs for each submission. The results are repeated above (Fig. 1). They were originally published in the May 26, 2003 issue. The holes in the chart represent ‘No Grades’ that were returned by the services ungraded due to detected problems with the coins. Analyzing “No Grades” is another topic. Here we consider only coins graded by a majority of the grading services—only 11 coins in all.

It is difficult to fully understand the table. The fact that the grading services

disagree about every coin is readily apparent. Some coins show colossal swings in grade—from AU-58 to MS-64 for the 1926 Standing Liberty Quarter, for instance. Such swings can arise from the fundamental “gradability” of each coin (certain series are more difficult to grade than others; SLQs are difficult, Franklin halves are not), but the swings may simply represent random scatter in the grading process. The suitability of the experimental sample could be better, with only two coins receiving unanimous Mint State grades and only 7 of the 84 US series represented in the data. Nevertheless, the Coin World experiment is a good starting point for more like it in the future.

To obtain statistical results from the data we apply a technique known as analysis of variance. It tells two things:

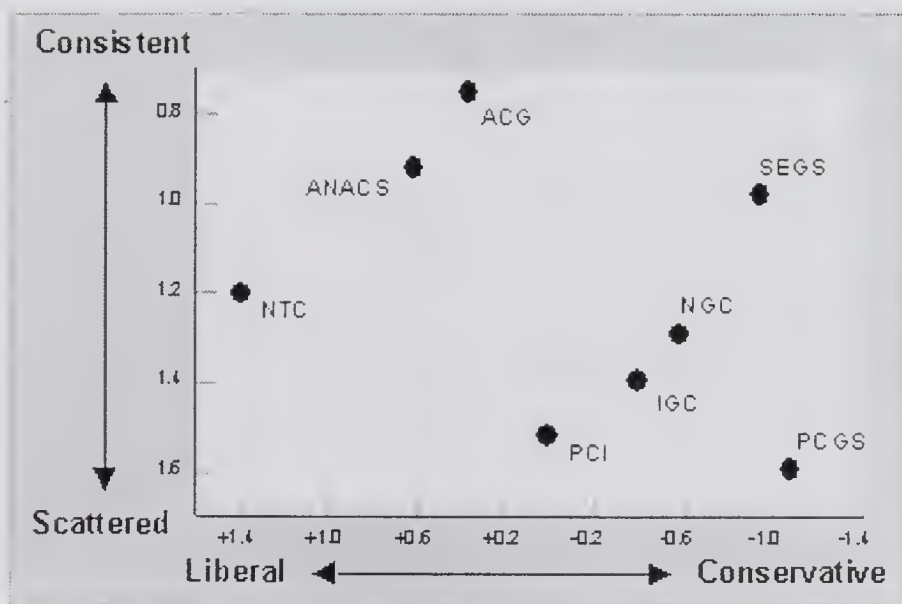


Figure 2. Grading Performance Chart. One dot represents one grading service. The position of the dots on the chart reveals the levels of conservatism (undergrading) and consistency (random scattering) in the Coin World data.

1. The level of conservatism (undergrading) for each service;
2. The level of consistency (lack of random scatter) for each service.

The Grading Performance chart (Fig. 2) portrays the statistical results from the Coin World data. The chart shows conservatism and consistency for each grading service. Each dot represents one grading service tested. Dots on the right side of the chart represent conservative graders and dots on the left side represent liberal graders of the coins submitted during the experiment. Similarly, dots at the top of the chart represent grading services that supplied reliably consistent grades and dots at the bottom represent inconsistency (i.e., lots of random scattering) during the Coin World experiment.

Not surprisingly, PCGS shows the most conservative grades. But PCGS also shows more scattering than any other service. This means, on the average, PCGS grades lower than other services. But, for any individual coin, the grade may be markedly higher or markedly lower than the other services (i.e., random scatter in individual grades). It is random scatter in third-party grading that leads to the well-known numismatic adage "buy the coin and not the slab." Individual grades vary significantly for services that lack consistency.

For the 11 coins in the Coin World experiment, ACG demonstrates the best consistency compared to the other services, but they also show liberality in grading. The most liberal service is NTC (i.e., tends toward overgrading). SEGS displays desirable qualities of conservative grading and consistent grading.

Drawing conclusions from one small experiment is dangerous. The Grading Performance chart summarizes

results for only 11 coins, compared to the thousands of coins graded each year by the third-party services. Nevertheless, the concept of plotting consistency versus conservatism is a valuable method. It has the potential of adding stability to coin grading practice throughout the hobby. When coin grades display stability, the coin market flourishes.

Performing the statistical analysis requires deliberate thought. There are four steps in the process.

1. Dealing with the non-linear grading scale;
2. Determining the true grade;
3. Computing deviations in individual grades;
4. Evaluating statistics and drawing charts.

Our numismatic grading scale is a non-linear sequence of numbers that runs from one to 70. It works fine when treated alone. It falls short, however, when comparing one grading service to another.

From its inception, today's numismatic grading system links numismatic value to numismatic grade. In his original work, Dr. Sheldon asserts that an XF40 coin carries approximately 10 times the value of a G4 coin. Hence, Sheldon's numeric relationship of 10 to 1 applies to grade and value simultaneously.

The desire to couple grade and value in one numeric system caused non-linearity in that system. Enthusiasts at Early American Coppers (those fuss-pots!) can discern a technical grading difference between Good 4 and Good 5. Similarly, many careful numismatists can detect subtle differences within the Very Fine range of grades, from VF20 to VF25 for example. In the first case, one discernable step in grade represents one numeric point from G4 to G5. In

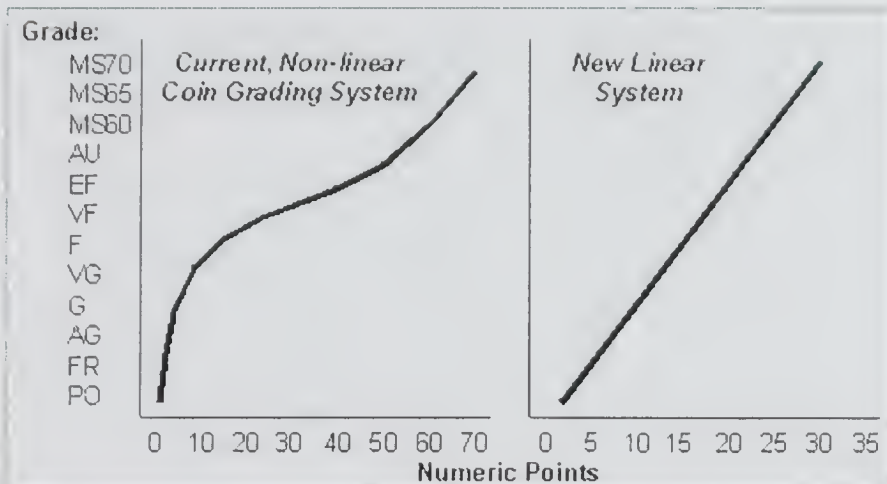


Figure 3. Non-linear and Linear Grading Systems. Today's non-linear grading system, shown at the left, thwarts statistical attempts to compare the third-party services. A linear system, like the one shown at the right, must be used to make comparisons.

the second case, one discernable step represents five numeric points from VF20 to VF25. The point discrepancy between these two cases is known as non-linearity (Fig. 3).

One problem with our numismatic grading system is the fact that the extent of numeric points for each grade changes as you move through the scale from 1 to 70. To give another example, moving from MS63 to MS64 represents one fundamental grade step for Mint State coins. But for AU coins, moving from AU55 to AU58—three numeric points—represents one fundamental grade step. To be able to compare the grading services, we need a scale where one numeric point equals one fundamental step in grading.

For the purpose of comparing the grading services, we introduce a new sequence of numeric points called the 'Linear Grading Scale' (Fig. 4). With the new system, moving from MS63 to MS64 is the same as moving from VF20 to VF25. They both represent one numeric point on the Linear Grading Scale. Applying this linear scale is essential when performing the statistical techniques to compare the third-party services.

Next we present the same Coin World data repeated, but with the normal grades replaced by our new linear grades (Fig. 5). Without the comforting VFs, XFs, AUs and MSs, the table looks unusual, but it represents precisely the same grading published in the

Adjective	Grade	Linear Grade	Adjective	Grade	Linear Grade
Poor	PO-1	1	Extremely Fine	XF-40	17
Fair	FR-2	2		XF-45	18
About Good	AG-3	3		AU-50	19
	G-4	4	About Uncirculated	AU-55	20
Good	G-5	5		AU-58	21
	G-6	6		MS-60	22
	VG-7	7		MS-61	23
Very Good	VG-8	8		MS-62	24
	VG-10	9		MS-63	25
	F-12	10		MS-64	26
Fine	F-15	11		MS-65	27
	F-18	12	Mint State	MS-66	28
	VF-20	13		MS-67	29
	VF-25	14		MS-68	30
Very Fine	VF-30	15		MS-69	31
	VF-35	16		MS-70	32

Figure 4. Linear Grading Scale. The normal 1 to 70 point grading scale works fine, but when comparing grading services it falls short. By applying the 1 to 32 point scale shown here, we can compare the grading services statistically.

Coin	ACG	ANACS	ICG	NGC	NTC	PCGS	PCI	SEGS	<i><u>MLG</u></i>
1935 5c	17	18	15		17		17		<i><u>17</u></i>
1926 25c	25		25	21	26	21	26	21	<i><u>24</u></i>
1943 50c	25	26	25	24	27	21	26	25	<i><u>25</u></i>
1963D 50c	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	<i><u>26</u></i>
1891 Morgan	24		20		26		23	23	<i><u>23</u></i>
1900 Morgan		21	21	21	24	20	21		<i><u>21</u></i>
1901O Morgan	24	23	24	23	25	23	20	23	<i><u>23</u></i>
1903S Morgan	16	18	16	14	17	16	17	15	<i><u>16</u></i>
1921D Morgan	26	26	25	25	25	25	23	24	<i><u>25</u></i>
1853 Gold \$1		21	20	23	24	20	24	21	<i><u>22</u></i>
1893CC Gold \$5	16	18	18		17	18	17		<i><u>17</u></i>

Figure 5. Coin World Results with New Linear Grades. These are precisely the same grades as those shown in Figure 1, but with normal annotation replaced by the linear scale of Figure 4. The Most Likely Grade (MLG) for each coin appears at the far right.

original Coin World article.

At the far right of Figure 5, shown underscored and in italics, is the Most Likely Grade (MLG) of each coin. The MLG is computed as the average across all the grading services. It represents the best statistical estimate of the true grade, since it summarizes the consensus of all services on the same coin.

The numismatic adage “Grading is an art, not a science” stems from the disturbing fact that it is impossible to determine the true grade of any coin. In reality, coin grading is a combination of art and science. Art brings the subjective, personal nature of coin grading. Science boldly implies mathematical precision using the numeric point values (i.e., the 20 in VF20 and the 63 in MS63). Modifications to our grading system expose its artful, non-scientific nature. Additional adjectives such as Premium Quality (PQ), strike indicators such as ‘full split bands’ and ‘net’ grading practices to account for problems demonstrate the inadequacy of a single number to describe the grade of a coin. We do not address those deficiencies here, but they are topics for further discussion.

In statistical terms, the true grade of a coin is a random variable. A random variable is a number that is unknown until you look at it. Once you look, it takes a certain value. Look again and the value changes. The clas-

sic example of a random variable (perhaps appropriately) is a coin flip. One time the coin comes up heads. Another time it comes up tails. You cannot know the value until you flip the coin.

In a statistical sense, coin grading is like coin flipping. A true grade exists for every coin, but we do not know what it is until you inspect the coin. At that point, the subjective nature of grading enters and the results vary from observation to observation. The true grade is a random variable.

Although random, it is possible to get a good idea of the underlying value of a random variable like true grade. One of the best ways to do this is to make several observations and average the results. Our MLG uses this method directly. Other statistical methods for estimating the true grade can be applied (e.g., median, outlier removal, weighted least squares, a priori estimation), but using the simple average for the MLG is best for purposes here.

Using the MLG as an estimate of the true grade, consider the individual deviations from the MLG (Fig. 6). Each grade in the Coin World table deviates above or below the MLG and the deviation is easily computed by subtraction. Deviation measures how far a particular third-party service grades away from the consensus (MLG) grade. A ‘0’ in the table means the grade matches the MLG precisely. A ‘1’ means the coin

Coin	ACG	ANACS	ICG	NGC	NTC	PCGS	PCI	SEGS
1935 5c	0	1	(-2)		0		0	
1926 25c	1		1	(-3)	[2]	(-3)	[2]	(-3)
1943 50c	0	1	0	-1	[2]	(-4)	1	0
1963D 50c	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
1891 Morgan	1		(-3)		[3]		0	0
1900 Morgan		0	0	0	[3]	1	0	
1901O Morgan	1	0	1	0	[2]	0	(-3)	0
1903S Morgan	0	[2]	0	(-2)	1	0	1	-1
1921D Morgan	1	1	0	0	0	0	(-2)	-1
1853 Gold \$1		-1	(-2)	1	[2]	(-2)	[2]	-1
1893CC Gold \$5	-1	1	1		0	1	0	
mean	0.3	0.6	-0.4	-0.6	1.4	-1.1	0.0	-0.9
std. deviation	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.0

Figure 6. Deviations from the Most Likely Grade. Negative values represent undergrading and positive values represent overgrading relative the MLG. Circles and squares highlight large deviations in both directions.

grades one grade higher (i.e., more liberally) than the MLG and an '-1' means one grade lower (i.e., more conservatively) than the MLG.

For visibility, large deviations are highlighted in Figure 6. Squares indicate overly liberal grading and circles indicate overly conservative grading. A squared 2, for instance, means the service graded the coin two steps higher (more liberally) than the MLG. A circled -4 indicates four steps lower (more conservatively). Inspecting the chart and noting the squares and circles now gives a good idea about the gradability of each coin and the conservatism and consistency of each service. An abundance of squares means liberal (e.g., the NTC column). Lots of circles means conservative (e.g., PCGS). Mixed squares and circles means wide scattering. No squares and circles mean consistent grading with small scattering while staying close to the MLG. The 1926 quarter has the most squares and circles in its row, indicating that it is the most difficult coin to grade in a consistent manner.

At this point the analysis of variance is almost complete. Statisticians will recognize the last two rows in Figure 6. One row represents the sample mean and the other row represents the

standard deviation of the data. These numbers provide the basic information to draw the grading performance chart shown in Figure 1. The mean values are plotted on the liberal/conservative axis and the standard deviations (a statistical measure of scatter) are plotted on the consistent/scattered axis. The analysis is now complete.

In conclusion, we have performed a statistical analysis that starts with innovative data developed by Coin World and ends with a chart of conservatism and consistency for the third-party coin grading services. This analysis, and ones like it, promises to bring more stability to coin grading practice, thereby improving the hobby and prospering collectors, dealers and the grading services themselves. The statistical results have been interpreted to show PCGS as the most conservative grader, NTC as the most liberal and ACG as the most consistent, but these interpretations are subject to strong errors due to the small number of coins analyzed (only 11 coins are included in the analysis). Nevertheless, the statistical method is sound and warrants further development.

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Denominations Deposed

The Predecessors of the Euro Coinage

By Jim Wells

€uros became the basis for a new monetary system in Europe in 2002, amid justifiable fanfare. The fascinating new euro coins are streamlining commerce and stimulating trade for the countries in the European Union. They are also causing a sensation in the numismatic field as dozens of new coin designs and denominations provide new interest for collectors young and old.

Numismatists in our hobby deal with many colorful monetary denominations—the American dollar, British pound, Russian rouble, Mexican peso, Japanese yen, and hundreds more. The euro becomes the latest. Wars, revolutions, and devaluation are usually the cause of changes in monetary denominations, which can last for centuries. The peaceful adaptation of the euro marked one of the most widespread changes to coin denominations in history.

But lost in the hubbub over the new coins is the demise of historic denominations of the nations who adopted the euro. Has their legacy of service and colorful history been lost in this euro publicity? How about the French franc that Napoleon used to build his empire, and that rose and fell with France's fortunes though the 20th century? How about the German mark, established by Kaiser Wilhelm to unify the German states in their marches to power and subsequent tribulations?



Participating Member States of the European Union

Or the Italian lira that traces its roots back to Charlemagne? Or the drachma, Europe's longest-lived denomination that began 26 centuries ago during Greece's Golden Age? Each denomination's design reflects the history of the issuing country.

These and other European denominations have been deposed by the euro, dropped from circulation, and dismissed into the history books. They ceased to be legal tender in February 2002. Tons of these coins were recalled and melted, leaving only a few in dresser drawers and the wistful memories of their countrymen. But numismatists who admire and collect historic coins will remember them fondly and continue to preserve them.

Euros: the new standard



The euro system has been adopted by the 12 nations of the European Union identified on the map (facing page). This alliance includes 378 million people, one third more than the U. S. population. EU

members Great Britain, Sweden and Denmark have not converted to the euro yet. Ten other nations are applying for EU membership and may also mint euros in the future. Non-members Iceland, Norway and Switzerland cooperate with the EU monetary system. Euro coins and paper money began use on January 1, 2002. Each of the 12 participating EU member states mint euro coins in eight denominations: the 2 and 1 euro; and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent pieces. Each denomination has a common design on the reverse, but the country's own design on the obverse or "country side." All coins are interchangeable throughout the EU.

Greece's Drachma: Dropped!



The drachma was Europe's oldest currency, dating from 2,650 years ago. The original drachma was a silver coin, the equivalent of a handful of arrows. 19th century drachmas equaled 100 lepta,

and depicted the kings in silver.

Greece is called the Mother of Western Civilization, attaining the peak of its culture in the 5th century BC. Ancient Greek coins are still avidly collected and influence modern coinage. Greece later fell under the Roman Empire, Byzantine Empire, and Ottoman Empire. Greece became a monarchy after the revolution of 1821-27, but the king was overthrown and a republic restored in 1967.

Now gone are the recent Greek 50 lepta, and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500 drachma coins. In the 20th century republic, the one drachma was changed to copper-nickel with a helmeted Athena, then King Paul (shown) and King Constantine were depicted, and finally the Athens Owl and ships in nickel-brass and bronze. Greece's new one euro coin again features the famous Athens Owl.

France's Franc: *Au Revoir!*



The French franc succumbed peacefully to the euro despite surviving kingdoms, empires, republics, devaluations, occupations, and provisional governments. Francs were first

introduced in 1360 by Jean the Second (the Good) to celebrate his release from English prison. The French monetary system of one franc equaling 100 centimes began in 1794, after the monarchy was abolished and the First Republic was established. These francs depicted Napoleon in silver, later Napoleon III, then a liberty head. The familiar woman Marianne sewing seeds was used in 1898-1920 and again when the franc was revalued in 1960 until the franc was retired. Also retired were the French 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centime coins, and the 1, 2, 5, and 10 franc pieces.

The Netherlands Guilder: *Gone!*



The Dutch guilder is descended from a 13th century Florentine coin, the fiorino d'oro. The name guilder is the English form of the gulden or gouden, the old Dutch word for gold. . The Netherlands became a great sea and colonial power in the 16th and 17th centuries. Napoleon ended the Dutch Republic by making his brother King of Holland in 1806. The modern guilder divisible into 100 cents became the monetary unit for the Netherlands in 1815 with the fall of the Napoleonic Empire.

Guilders have depicted the six monarchs from House of Orange-Nassau: Kings Wilhelm I, II, and III; then Queens Juliana, Wilhelmina, and most recently, Beatrix. The final denominations before the euro were the 5, 10, and 25 cent coins, and the 1, 2 1/2, and 5 guilder coins. Queen Beatrix's profile on the last one guilder is repeated on the Netherlands' one euro coin.

Belgian Francs: *Defunct!*



Belgium has been ruled by the Roman Empire, Carolingian Empire, Duke of Burgundy, Hapsburgs, the Netherlands, and the French republic. The constitutional monarchy of Belgium was established in 1830 under Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Belgian monetary system of one franc equal to 100 centimes was modeled on the French system—with the same silver content as its French

equivalent. Francs have shown the Belgian kings—Leopold, Albert, (also Liberty), Badouin, and most recently Albert II. King Albert's portrait continues on all Belgian euro coins. The euro has displaced recent Belgian coins valued at 25 and 50 centimes; and 1, 5, 20, and 50 francs.

Luxembourg Francs: *Extinct!*



The smallest country in the EU is wedged between Belgium, Germany, and France. Founded in 963, Luxembourg was a prominent part of the Holy Roman Empire. It was made a duchy in 1354; and attained autonomy in 1815 as a Grand Duchy in union with — the Netherlands.

The dominance of foreign powers throughout Luxembourg's history means that it generally accepted the currency of the occupier. Dutch coins were used until the country attained monetary sovereignty in 1848. Francs were then adopted. Since 1921 the Luxembourg franc has been tied to its Belgian counterpart, with one franc equal to 100 centimes.

Before conversion, Luxembourg coins included the 25-centime and 1, 5, 20, and 50-franc coins. The final francs depicted Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg. Henri succeeded to leadership in 2000 after his father Grand Duke Jean (pictured) abdicated in favor of Henri.

Finland's Markka: *Finished!*



Finland is the only Scandinavian country to adopt the euro. Originally a Grand Duchy under Russia from 1809 to 1917, Finland was able to declare independence after the Bolshevik revolution. Their monetary units date back to the Russian Czars. Introduced in Finland in 1860, the markka replaced the

Swedish and Russian currencies then in circulation. It was seen as an important symbol of Finland's national movement. The basic design of the one-markka coin, carrying the lion rampant from the Finnish coat of arms, remained unchanged for 140 years. Originally the markka was divisible into 100 pennia, but in 1963 100 old markka were revalued as 1 new markka. Because of the markka's value as a national symbol, there has been a lot of nostalgia and some opposition to its replacement by the euro. Recent coins now dispatched by the euro include the 10, 20, and 50 pennia, and the 1 and 5 markka coins.

Italy's Lira: *Ciao!*



Italy was the heart of the Roman Empire that issued many coins revered by collectors. Upon the Roman Empire's dissolution, Italy broke into a series of independent states and kingdoms that were unified in 1860-1870 under new King Victor Emmanuel.

The lira is said to date back to Charlemagne around 800 AD, who struck a

silver coin based on the libra (pound). Before the unification of Italy in the 19th century a number of Italian states used lira coins. The modern Italian lira of 100 centesimi was first issued in 1861 with King Victor Emmanuel's head, later Umberto and Victor Emmanuel III. Recent liras show a woman, fruit, a scale, and a cornucopia. It was first struck in silver, then nickel, then stainless steel, and finally aluminum. Due to Italy's rampant inflation, no coins smaller than the lira had been minted since 1943. The final denominations before the euro were the 1 lira and 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 500 lire.

German Marks: *Kaput!*



The German monetary system based on the mark has been one of Europe's strongest. Perhaps more than any other European currency, the German mark told the story of the country's turbulent past. Coins going by the name of mark had been around since the 9th Century. A standardized mark tied to the value of gold was introduced as the official currency for the German empire proclaimed by Kaiser Wilhelm in 1871.

The old thaler system was replaced by a mark divisible into 100 pfennig. The mark has been called rentenmark, reichmark, and deutschmark, as Germany experienced triumphs and tragedies. The design with the German eagle remained unchanged in copper-nickel from 1950 to 2001. Now dismissed by the euro are coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50 pfennig as well as 1, 2, and 5 marks.

Spain's Peseta: *Adios!*



Spain was the most powerful country in Europe after Ferdinand and Isabella's rule. But their power waned and fell under Napoleon's empire until 1814, when the monarchy was restored. King Alfonso XIII abdicated in 1931 after the Spanish Civil War. Francisco Franco ruled the Second Spanish Republic until his death in 1975, when Juan Carlos I de Borbon y Borbon took the throne.

Scholars still argue about the origin of the peseta. Some think it comes from a Catalan word meaning little piece and was used to denote the sub-division of the peso or real long before it replaced it as the official currency in 1886. One peseta equaled 100 centimos.

The last pesetas portrayed King Juan Carlos. One peseta coins featured Alfonso (shown), Franco (shown), and finally Juan Carlos (shown in two metals). Recent coins now dismissed by the euro include the 50 centimos and the 1, 2, 5, 25, 50, 100, and 200 pesetas.



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Portuguese Escudos: *Ended!*



After emerging in the 12th century as an independent kingdom, Portugal grew to be an ambitious world explorer. But the tiny Portuguese population could not support the widespread colonies. The kingdom's power declined and was overthrown in 1910.

The path of the escudo has traced Portugal's history as a modern republic. It replaced the Portuguese real after the end of King Manuel's monarchy in 1910. Its value declined alarmingly during the 1910s and 1920s. Starting in 1928 the escudo of 100 centavos was pegged to the UK pound, and later the US dollar, but was devalued further. Until the switch to euros, coins were minted in 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 escudo denominations. Devaluation caused the one escudo to be downgraded from silver to aluminum-bronze, copper-nickel, bronze, and finally nickel-brass. Like Portugal's new euro, the escudo depicted various national seals.

Ireland's Punt: *Punted!*



The "youngest" denomination displaced by the euro was the Irish punt or pound, established in 1928 when Ireland gained independence from the United Kingdom. Ireland's monetary system was originally based on the British pence/shilling/pound system; then decimalized in 1970 to 100

new pence in a pound or punt. The one punt coin first circulated in 1990, with the word PUNT and an Irish red deer. The word punt was introduced by dealers in the London foreign exchange market to distinguish it from the English pound.

A traditional Irish harp appeared on every Irish coin minted. Before the euro, these were the half penny, penny, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pence, and the punt. The same harp is also on the obverse of all their euro denominations.

Austrian Shillings: *Auf Wiedersehen!*



Austria was the seat of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire until it was dissolved after World War I. After the war, hyperinflation made the Austrian corona worthless. (Yet the Maria Theresa taler was struck for over two centuries after her death in 1780.) The shilling equal to 100 gro-schen was introduced in 1924 to replace the

corona. It was replaced during Austria's World War II occupation by the German reichmark, but reinstated in 1945. Since 1959 the 1 shilling depicted Austria's beloved edelweiss. Now-deposed denominations included the 2, 5, 10, and 50 groschen; and 1, 2, 10, 20, and 50 shilling pieces.

Other Denominations Affected

Though they are not members of the EU, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City also mint euro coins featuring a national side. These are not expected to end up in general circulation, but rather are more of interest to coin collectors. The coins from Monaco replace the Monaco francs that were tied to French currency. Both San Marino and Vatican City euros replace their lira coins that were based on the Italian lira.

So the euro has deposed 15 historic denominations. They will no longer circulate, except in the memories of their countrymen and in the coin collections of numismatists. Have you saved some specimens for your collection?

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About the Author: Jim was born in Texas but has happily settled in California. He recently retired as a software manager and project management instructor. He is a long-time member of the San Diego Numismatic Society and of CSNA, and is proud of his 50-year ANA membership medal! He was bitten by the collecting bug when his grandfather gave him some early US coins. He has exhibited coins, tokens, and paper money at the local, state, and national levels and has published in *The Numismatist*.

Five Cent Update



As an update to the story we ran in our spring issue, not only did the President sign the *American 5-Cent Coin Design Continuity Act of 2003* into law, but the two reverse designs have been finalized and completed according to a November 7 press release from the US Mint.

While the law gave the Secretary of the Treasury the option of revising the obverse image of Jefferson, that side of the coin will not be

touched. Too bad, seems like a missed opportunity. However, starting in the spring of 2004, the reverse will be changed to show the *Louisiana Purchase / Peace Medal* reverse pictured here.

Patterned after the original Indian Peace medal commissioned for Lewis and Clark's expedition, the design, by United States Mint sculptor/engraver Norman E. Nemeth, features two hands clasped in friendship - one with a military uniform cuff, symbolizing the American government, and the other with a silver band adorned with beads and a stylized American eagle, representing the Native American community with whom the United States sought good relations.



Then, beginning in the fall of 2004, the reverse will again be changed to the *Keelboat* design showing an angled, side-view of the keelboat with full sail that transported members of the expedition and their supplies through the rivers of the Louisiana Territory in search of a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean. Built to the specifications of Captain Lewis, the 55-foot keelboat could be sailed, rowed, poled like a raft, or towed from the riverbank. The design, by United States Mint sculptor/engraver Al Maletsky, shows Captains Lewis and Clark in full uniform in the bow of the keelboat.



Plain old boring Monticello will return to the reverse of the nickel in 2006. My understanding from a report I heard on the radio is that the great state of Virginia has pushed strongly for a return to the classic Jefferson nickel reverse because of the wonderful advertising it represents to them. Sigh.

The Lusitania Med

By Greg Burns



al and its Varieties

This article is an excerpt from the book of the same name due out in mid-2004. A presentation on this topic is also scheduled for the California Exonumist Society (CES) educational symposium to be held at CSNA's 114th Convention in San Jose in January, 2004.

"Torpedoes coming on the star-board side!" shouted British Seaman Leslie Morton.

It was 2:08 p.m., the afternoon of Friday, May 7, 1915, and the Cunard liner Lusitania was on a course well suited to the firing needs of the German U-boat, U-20. The German captain recorded in his logbook: "Clean bow shot from 700 meters range (G torpedo three meters depth adjustment) cutting angle 90 degrees. Estimated speed 22 sea miles."

The torpedo hit the steel skin of the Lusitania at thirty-seven feet per second, ten feet below the waterline, and the power of its explosive charge blasted deep within the bowels of the ship rocking the 32,000 ton vessel. Almost immediately, a second explosion from the volatile coal dust in a depleted bunker dealt the Lusitania another raucous explosion, seemingly equal to the first, but which proved to be the fatal blow.

The Lusitania carried a variety of cargo that day. Some minor munitions for the British war effort against the Germans, automobile parts, cotton goods, and the precious lives of 1,958 individuals: men, women, children, infants.

In the next 18 minutes pandemonium and chaos reigned. Flustered with



an inexperienced crew, and bewildered by the unexpectedly severe reactions of the wounded liner to the damage, the Captain of the Lusitania tried vainly to head for the shore, 13 miles away, so that he could perhaps beach the vessel and save the lives of his crew and passengers. At the end of 18 minutes the only sounds remaining of the conflagration and confusion were the whimpering sounds of the dying and the choked thrashing of the drowning. The great ship had disappeared beneath the surface to its final resting place some 300 feet below the frothing surface, deep down in the cold and dark resting on the ocean floor. Above, crates, deck chairs, flotsam, and bodies, both those quiet in death as well as those struggling yet to live, crowded the surface and continued a slow spreading circle of death and destruction. Only a few were lucky enough to make it on to one of the launched life boats. Those who ended up in the water and survived were fewer still. The final tally of the dead would total 1,201 souls, up to that time the greatest sea tragedy ever, and one that would turn what sympathy the German nation enjoyed among neutral lands into universal condemnation.

Karl Goetz

This German medalist and sculptor was best known for his satirical medals created during and shortly after the conclusion of World War I. Born in Augsburg, Germany, he studied art in that city under master Johannes Dominal and continued his education and training in Dresden, Leipzig, Berlin, and Düsseldorf until 1897. After spending the subsequent two years in the Netherlands, and after that Paris for five years, he finally settled in Munich where he spent the rest of his life. Karl Goetz was a busy

man, enjoying active membership in the Munich's Artist Society, The Numismatic Society, The Ancient Club of Munich, and the Artisan Society for Numismatics in Vienna. Karl Goetz also extended his sculpting and medalist abilities in the creation of pattern coins for the German Empire and the Weimar Republic.

By the later 1940s, Goetz struggled to continue working as he dealt with increasing paralysis in his right hand caused by a stroke. By the time of his death at the age of seventy-five his entire right side was paralyzed.

Writer Gunter W. Kienast (*The Medals of Karl Goetz* [1967, reprinted 1980], and later *Goetz II: a supplement to The Medals of Karl Goetz* [1986]) chronicled some 784 different medallic works of Karl Goetz, including 175 with satirical themes. Many of the non-satirical medals were created as commemoratives of significant events in his personal life or the lives of his friends and acquaintances, or to commemorate the birth or life of a famous personage.

Goetz received many awards and



Karl Goetz' profile on a medal of his own creation.



recognitions during his lifetime, including the Silver State Medal at Nuremberg (1906), the State Medal at Gent (1913), and posthumously, the Silver State Medal of the World Exposition in Madrid in 1951.

The Lusitania

The keel for the great ship was laid in May, 1905 in Clydebank, Glasgow. A bit over twelve months later it was completed and launched on June 7, 1906.

Lusitania was 785 feet long and 88 feet wide with a displacement of 31,550 tons. The great ship was driven by four steam turbines generating what at that time was an impressive total of 68,000 horsepower capable of speeding this greyhound of the seas to over 26 knots. In 1907 the Lusitania retook the coveted *Blue Ribaud* (Blue Ribbon), the trophy held by the fastest ship in the Atlantic, and flaunted by the Germans for the previous decade. For the next eight years the Lusitania undertook regular and profitable service ferrying passengers and freight across the Atlantic.

The Great War Begins

In 1914 Europe was a powder keg of ambitious nobility, nationalistic hostility, mixed alliances and escalating crises. The flash point was realized on June 28, when a Serbian nationalist assassinated the Austria-Hungarian noble, Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

A month later Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, followed a day later by Russia's mobilization in support of Serbia which immediately pulled France into the conflict. The German response was to attack France by going through neutral Belgium, and act which prompted England's entrance into the fray. The fragile peace enjoyed in Europe collapsed like a house of cards. The Great War had begun.

THE SCRAP OF PAPER

Prussia's Perfidy—Britain's Bond.

The Treaty of 1839 (which the German Chancellor tore up, remarking that it was only "a scrap of paper") said:

"BELGIUM . . . SHALL FORM AN INDEPENDENT AND PERPETUALLY NEUTRAL STATE. IT SHALL BE BOUND TO OBSERVE SUCH NEUTRALITY TOWARDS ALL OTHER STATES."



These are the Signatories of the Treaty which guaranteed Belgian Independence and Neutrality.

GREAT BRITAIN	- Palmerston
BELGIUM	- Sybailin Van De Weyer
AUSTRIA	- Sonfft
FRANCE	- H. Sebastiani
GERMANY	- Bulow
RUSSIA	- Pozzo Di Borgo

Germany has trampled on the Treaty she signed.

CAN BRITONS STAND BY WHILE GERMANY CRUSHES AN INNOCENT PEOPLE?

ENLIST TO-DAY

A British poster shows the treaty guaranteeing Belgian sovereignty that was casually dismissed by the attacking Germans as a "scrap of paper".

Naval Chess Moves

The ground war, which the Germans had confidently predicted would last days or at most weeks, slowly devolved into stalemated trench warfare with huge numbers of casualties. For the next three years neither side advanced more than a few miles either side of the established line of trenches that would become known as The Western Front.

One of Britain's strategies was to play on her navy's strength and impose a blockade of the North Sea, thereby starving Germany of food imports and materials and leaving no way to export German goods. The Germans complained to the world of what was actually an illegal blockade by the British, but to no effect.

The German response to the British blockade was to declare a naval war zone around the British isles, and to develop the use of the submarine as an offensive weapon. The submarine had not been extensively used before this,

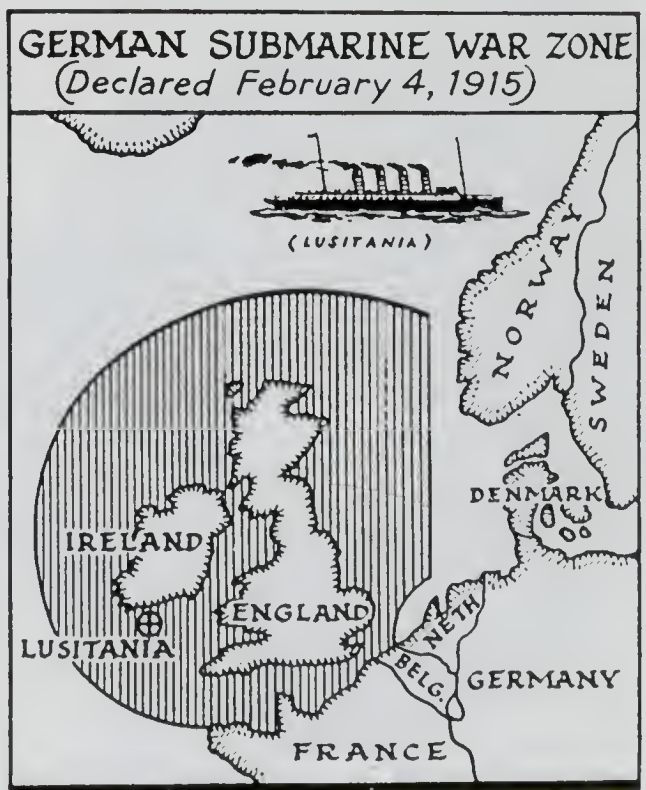


and it played havoc with what were considered the established rules of war.

The infamy of submarine warfare reached an early pinnacle with the sinking of the *Lusitania* along with 1,201 passengers and crew. The allies howled about the murderous callousness of the act, and the Germans responded with a growl of defensive righteous anger of their own. And one of those German citizens was Karl Goetz.

The First Goetz Medal

Karl Goetz must have been stewing in heated indignation as he sat sipping

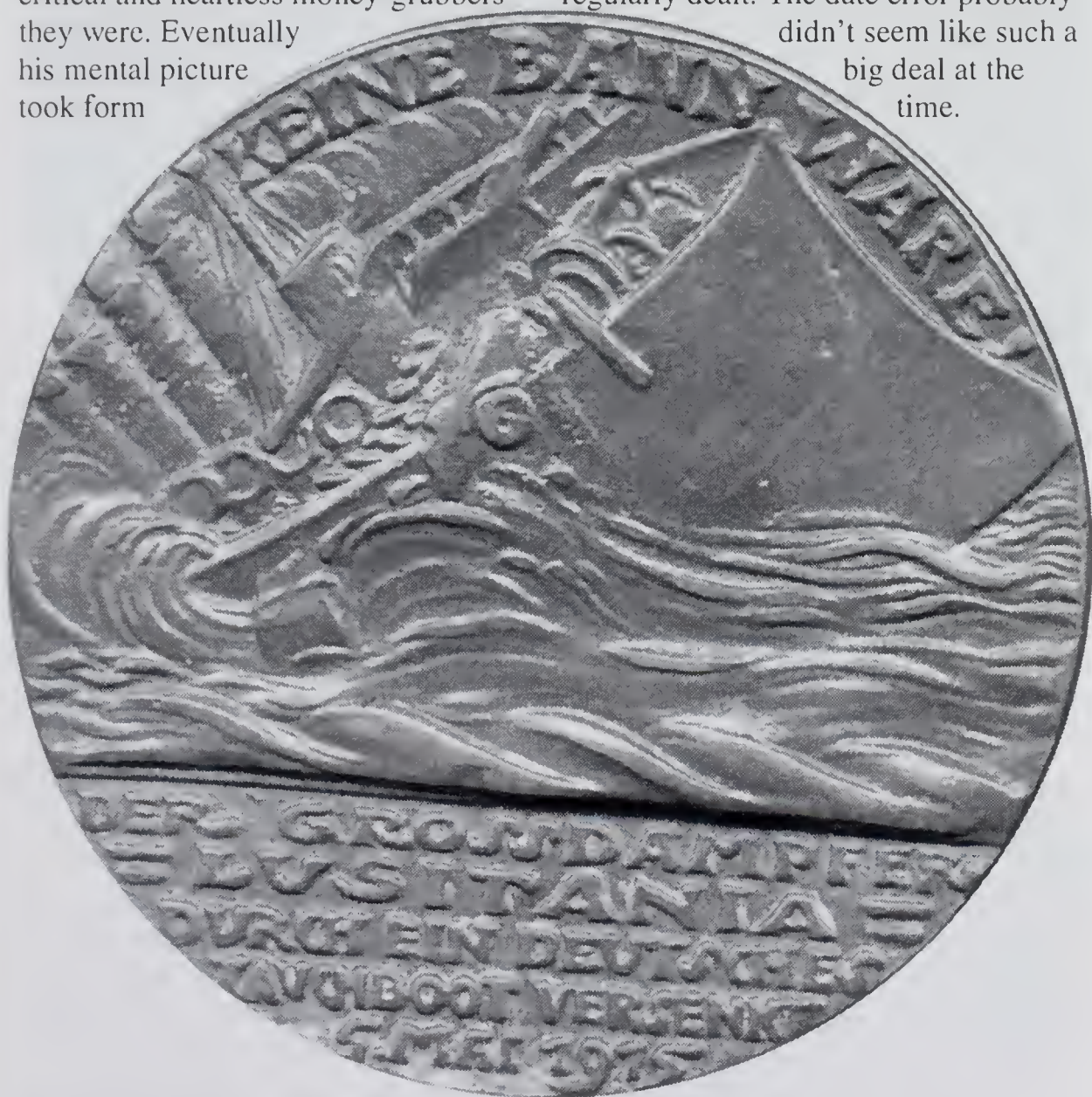


The Two Blockaded Zones

his coffee and reading his morning paper. The impertinent British had the arrogance to put innocent lives on board what he understood to be a military transport, with their hope that the barrier of guiltless souls would prevent the German navy from sinking the ship with its cargo of munitions destined for the deaths of noble Germans fighting for the *Vaterland*. Imagine Goetz as he repeats the parade of righteous anger over and over in his mind. An image forms of a medal, another satirical spear with which to jab the inflated British ego and to expose them for the hypocritical and heartless money-grubbers they were. Eventually his mental picture took form

within his hands. Busy in his workshop he carefully sculpted the piece.

Unfortunately for Karl Goetz and the German propaganda machinery, he put the wrong date of sinking on the medal, an error he later attributed to an error in the newspaper account he had read. By mistake, instead of the correct date of May 7, Karl put on his medal the date of May 5, a full two days before the actual sinking. Without realizing his error Karl began to make copies of the satirical medal and to sell them on the streets of Munich and to the select numismatic dealers with whom he regularly dealt. The date error probably didn't seem like such a big deal at the time.



First Goetz Medal, Obverse: Across top—"No Contraband". Below exergue "The liner Lusitania sunk by a German submarine 5 May 1915".

First Goetz Medal, Reverse: Across top—"Business above all". Below is a skeleton representing death selling tickets to passengers from the Cunard ticket booth. At left is a man reading a newspaper warning of the submarine danger and the figure of the German ambassador raising a warning finger of discouragement.



The British Copy

The British quickly recognized and seized the propaganda windfall Goetz' medal provided. They raced to produce their own copies of Goetz' medal and accompanied it with a propaganda pamphlet which strongly and slantedly denounced the Germans, and accused them of premeditated wholesale murder. The British copies are of a poorer quality and were produced in iron by die casting. The British copies can be distinguished by their poor looks alone,

and also by their anglicized spelling of the German "Mai" as "May", though not all of them are so made.

The Second Goetz Medal

Seeing the world's abhorrent response to the tragedy, and finding the British joyfully compounding this reaction with their inflammatory copy of the medal along with its literature, Karl Goetz set about to correct his mistake by producing a second version of the medal with the proper date of "7 Mai."



Above left: the British copy with the telltale spelling of "May".

Above right: Karl Goetz' second medal with the corrected date of "7 Mai".

Below right: the Sandstrom and Mahood copy produced in the United States.

The Pennsylvania Copy

The British weren't the only ones with strong feelings regarding the German ethics involved with the tragedy. Among a hoard of others were two men in the United States, Gustav Sandstrom and Clarence Mahood of Warren County, Pennsylvania.

Sandstrom and Mahood created their own copy of the medal and sold it along with their own version of the box and propaganda leaflet similar to the British. With several obvious differences in appearance, they sold along with the box and leaflet for fifty cents apiece, three for a dollar, or a dozen for three dollars.

Today these pieces are fairly scarce and command a nice premium among knowledgeable collectors over the common British copies. The Sandstrom and Mahood pieces are easily distinguished by the style of lettering and die engraving, and most obviously by the rather goofy grinning pumpkin head of a skeleton.



Other Copies

In the 1970's, Guido Goetz, Karl's son and heir to his medals cabinet, authorized a Japanese firm to produce reproductions of many of Karl Goetz' more popular medals, among them the Lusitania medal. Fortunately, these authorized reproductions are distinguishable in a number of ways, most noticeable with a visible difference in quality as they are actually more finely finished than even Karl's genuine pieces. Cheaply offered in the past, the Japanese copies are, like the Sandstrom and Mahood copies, fairly scarce and command a premium.

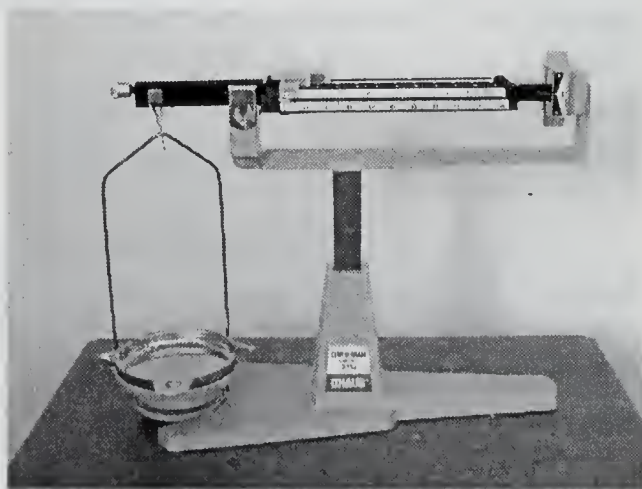
In addition, there are currently at least two sources that dabble in producing and marketing copies of the medal. They also have distinguishing characteristics that set them apart from the other varieties.

Finally, because of the medal's popularity it has been frequently counterfeited. These are usually cheaply done copies that appear to have been produced perhaps in a high school metals class or a similar lark. Sometimes appearing in lead, other times in pewter or other alloys, most of these are extremely crude and instantly recognizable as cheap imitations.

Attribution

The techniques used to tell apart the different varieties of the medal include visual appearance and casting quality, magnetic properties, edge marking, presence and type of patination, weight, specific gravity (alloy density), lettering distance from the edge, presence of German umlauts (the little dots over certain alphabetic characters such as in "geschäft über"), and a few others. Aside from visible characteristics, specific gravity determinations are the most reliable means of attribution.

The quality of finish and beautiful patination are the hallmarks of the Japanese copy of the Lusitania medal.



An Ohaus Cent-O-Gram balance scale used to weigh and make specific gravity determinations of the medal's alloy.

Related Ephemera

The British and Pennsylvania copies both come with their respective boxes, and there are several varieties of the propaganda pamphlets for each.

The British pamphlet is very scarce in the French and Spanish language versions, and at least the English language version comes both with and without the legend at the top that states, "Do not destroy this...When you have read it carefully through kindly pass it on to a friend."

The Sandstrom and Mahood pamphlets and boxes are just plain scarce, regardless of variety. There are several varieties of their pamphlet in various colors, layout and wording. And interestingly, considering the rather obvious knock-off of the British medal and ephemera, the Warren County producers had the brass to claim a copyright on their material. Talk about American ingenuity!



Please do not destroy this

When you have read it carefully through kindly pass it on to a friend.

A

German Naval Victory

"Wird nicht" wird es ein Pamphlet, das jeder durch den Krieg
Keltische Volkszeitung, 10th May, 1915.



This medal has been struck in Germany with the object of keeping alive in German hearts the recollection of the glorious achievement of the German Navy in deliberately destroying an unarmed passenger ship, together with 1,198 non-combatants, men, women and children.

On the obverse, under the legend "No contraband" (*Keine Bannware*), there is a representation of the *Lusitania* sinking. The designer has put in guns and aeroplanes, which (as was certified by United States Government officials after inspection) the *Lusitania* did not carry; but has conveniently omitted to put in the women and children, which the world knows she did carry.

On the reverse, under the legend "Business above all" (*Geschäft über alles*), the figure of Death sits at the booking office of the Cunard Line and gives out tickets to passengers, who refuse to attend to the warning against submarines given by a German. This picture arches apparently to propound the theory that a murderer warns his victim of his intention, the guilt of the crime will rest with the victim, not with the murderer.

Replicas of the medal are issued by the Lusitania Sourcebook Medal Committee, 32, Duke Street, Manchester, S.W. 1. All profits accruing to this Committee will be handed to St. Dunstan's Discharged Soldiers and Sailors Home.



"THE LUSITANIA" "NO CONTRABAND" "MAY 7, 1915"

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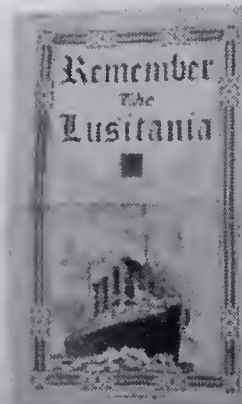
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Above: the Sandstrom and Mahood propaganda pamphlet.

Right:

Top—the British keepsake box.

Middle—the British pamphlet.

Bottom—the Sandstrom and Mahood and a different variety of pamphlet.

Other Propaganda

There are many other related collectables. Lusitania postcards are very popular, and especially scarce are those that show Karl Goetz' medal. There are also stamps (memorial stamps with no postal value, also known simply as "Cinderellas") with images of the ship and other propaganda. There were many propaganda posters and cartoons as well, though none that I've seen that included an image of the medal.

Further Resources

There are a number of quality resources available for researching the people and times surrounding the event of the sinking of the Lusitania, as well as resources specifically focused on the medal itself.

Of prime interest are the two books by Gunter Kienast, *The Medals of Karl Goetz* (1967), and *Goetz II: A Supplement to The Medals of Karl Goetz* (1986). Mr. Kienast has done a wonder-



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ful job describing and picturing the hundreds of medals made by Goetz, as well as preserving some critical history regarding the man himself and his family.

In the 1970's a British writer, Colin Simpson, wrote a sensationalized account of the sinking and popularized a culpable view of the British involvement with the sinking. *The Lusitania* proved to be a popular work and it's release was heralded in *Reader's Digest*, *Life*, and many other literary sources.

Later, in that same decade, the

writers Thomas Bailey and Paul Ryan published, *The Lusitania Disaster*, an attempt to refute much of Colin Simpson's allegations.

Each of these books offer fascinating insights into the people and events surrounding this historic tragedy. Of special interest is a book written in the days and weeks after the event by the Boston bookseller, Charles Lauriat, Jr., *The Lusitania's Last Voyage*. Mr. Lauriat gives a credible first-hand account and should be considered required reading. All of these books are easily available on eBay, Amazon.com,



or other on-line book sellers.

Of course I'd be neglectful if I didn't pass along two of the most important resources you should consider. First is the website I currently run at www.LusitaniaMedal.com. You'll find some additional material there not covered in this article and I'll soon be putting up a copy of the PowerPoint presentation I'll be presenting in San Jose in January. Visit the site and take a peek.

Finally, the most important resource you can acquire is a copy of the book I'm in the process of completing, *The Lusitania Medal and its Varieties*. Included in the book is a tremendous amount of material that didn't make it into this article simply because of the limited space here. Among other things I'll cover some of the people involved, like Captain Turner of the Lusitania and Kapitanleutnant Schwieger of the U-20. There will be extensive descriptions of

the different varieties of the medal by alloy, and information on the scarcity and values for each along with a numbering system accompanied by photos of the different pieces. I'll also provide a guide to taking specific gravity determinations of alloys (an excellent investigative tool). There will be additional scoop on our entrepreneurial friends Sandstrom and Mahood. And finally, a helpful index and descriptive bibliography will help guide those who wish to delve deeper into the subject of the Lusitania. I've given a great deal of thought to the matter and decided you really need to purchase this book. If you'd like for me to keep you up to date on its pending publication just drop me an email at gburns@adelphia.net. A postcard will also work if you mail it to me at P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740.



Liberty Numismatic Society Commemorates Louisiana Purchase



The Liberty Numismatic Society's 2003 medal designed by the members of the organization is available for sale in both silver and antiqued bronze versions. The .999 fine silver version has a mintage of 50 individually numbered pieces available for \$24.25 post paid each. The antiqued bronze version is unnumbered, has a mintage limited to 60 pieces, and costs only \$7.25 post paid. All medals are 39 mm in diameter with a plain edge. This is the 17th annual medal released in the series begun in 1987 by the LNS. Orders may be sent along with check or money order to: LNS, PO Box 300, Millbrae, CA 94030.

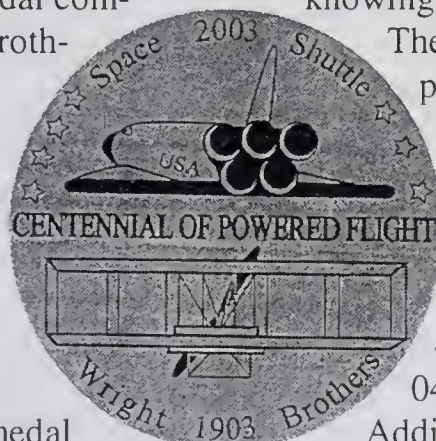
Solano Silver Round Club Celebrates Powered Flight

"Centennial of Powered Flight" is the topic on the SSRC medal commemorating the Wright Brothers and NASA's Space Shuttle Program.

SSRC member Lawrence Pung designed the reverse which shows the Wright Brothers plane underneath a NASA Space Shuttle.

The .999 fine silver medal will be limited to the number of orders postmarked by December 1st (a little

late for our readers, but better than not knowing at all).



The medals sell for \$20 each plus \$3 shipping first-class insured. Send orders with payment to Michael S. Turrini, Medals Coordinator, Solano Silver Round Club, PO Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410.

Additional questions may be directed to Turrini at (707) 427-0482 or by email to EmperorI@juno.com.

We Get Letters...

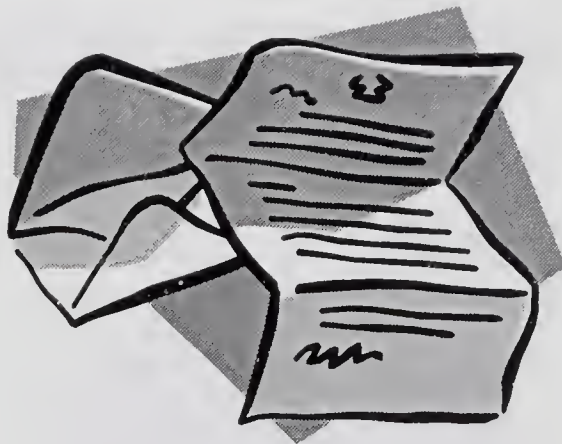
Past Issues?

Dear Mr. Burns,

As a consequence of moving a couple years ago, I never received one issue of *Calcoin News*. It is Volume 56, No. 1. Can you please tell me how to obtain this issue to keep my set complete?

—Dave Lange
Past President

I passed along Dave's email to our Corresponding Secretary, Dennis Halladay. Dennis was able to fix Dave up with his missing copy so that Mr. Lange's set is again complete. For those of you who would like to obtain copies of back issues of *Calcoin News* please contact Dennis Halladay directly at the address shown in his monthly report (see elsewhere in this issue). Another option is to contact Nona Moore at (760) 365-8529 or POB 414, Yucca Valley, CA 92286. Nona has MANY of the earlier issues and is willing to ship them to folks for simply the price of the postage. Can't get better than that! Thanks, Nona.



Jeepers, Creepers...

Greg,

Is it my imagination, or are the photos in *Calcoin News* looking better than ever? Nice work on V. 57 #4.

Best,

—Joshua Alper

Thanks for the compliment, Joshua. In the last issue I tried to optimize the photos for the printing process a little bit more. I added a bit more contrast and brightness, which results in a little better look for photos on the black/white interior pages. I find that color pictures don't really translate well to a black/white printout unless they're tweaked a little bit. Thanks for noticing...

Regards,
Greg

A Big CSNA "Thank You"

Merci

Gracias

Ευχαριστώ

...goes out to *Calcoin News* advertisers **Fragner & Fragner, Ltd.** Their recent holiday letter sent out to various customers on their mailing list included not only a lengthy and well-written suggestion that the reader join CSNA, but the fine folks at Fragner & Fragner also included a CSNA membership application. We appreciate the kind words, and even more the special promotion of membership in our group. Thanks!

Köszönettel

Dank

Bedankt

Teşekkürler

תודה

Joseph Roger Sirois

June 13, 1941 - October 1, 2003

Joe was known to all of us in the Vallejo Numismatic Society and our neighbors, the Fairfield Coin Club and Solano Silver Round Club. He was always there, and he was always willing to serve and to help. This we know.

His death, and his lost to the long battle with cancer, leaves a void, or as one at his Memorial Service said, "huge shoes to fill." This we know.

Joe was more than just a member, and not a member only in dues and attendance. He served our Society for five years as its President and continued on with our Board of Directors. This we know.

His interests were never really with coins. He, himself, admitted that many times, and his only numismatic pursuit ever stated was simply "proof sets." This we know, too.

But, whether it was his long career in furniture, his passion for flying, his presiding and contributions to our Society, and our neighbors, Joe was always there. Always. It seems now that he should still be here. This we know, sadly, shall not be.

I had the privilege to be invited to read at his Memorial Service and to speak, for our Society and our neighbors, the Fairfield Coin Club and Solano Silver Round Club, and it was a tribute and testimony for me to do so. It was the least that I could have done, and it is what I, or anyone, would do.

The Officiate at his Memorial Service asked toward the Service's end if those present could give one word, just one word, to describe or remember Joe. For me, it was one of the last words that he had spoke of me, when he had invited me to speak—*on Milk Bottles!*—before his beloved Napa Airport Pilots Association, just a few weeks ago. It was "friend."

The course of life and the consternations of living do not allow many of us to know the real value, real worth, and real meaning of that powerful noun, "friend." We know that Joe was our friend.

We have lost a friend, a true and honest friend. Always there. Always willing. Always. He is gone, and we are left alone and only with memories. We know that Joe was our friend.

Somewhere "out west" he is flying, alone, but in peace. He is soaring, alone, but in happiness, and he is no longer in pain, but in joy. He landed here with us all these many years and was our friend. Now, he is gone. But, our friend—this man we all called Joe—shall endure forever, in our hearts and hopes.

Joe, fly west! We shall miss you but thanks always, until we land again together, for being our friend. God Bless.

by Michael S. Turrini, A Friend



Youth Corner

by Stan Turrini

You, Too, Can Do A Youth Table!

Hello! As our Association's Youth Numismatist Coordinator it has been, and continues to be my pleasure and privilege to expose the CSNA name and enhance our hobby to, as Dan Shattuc so ably identified in my previous column (Fall 2003, CALCOIN NEWS), "our hobbyists of tomorrow". My primary venue has been combination "youth and information tables" at various northern California local coin shows. In addition, I observed and coordinated with the exemplary program by David and Nancee Nichols at our Association's annual Golden State Coin Show each August in Arcadia, California.

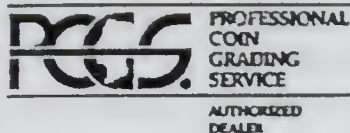
These endeavors and observations—coupled with input and ideas from fellow youth numismatic advocates as Lee H. Gong, of Santa Rosa, California, and James Majoros, of Toms River, New Jersey—have allowed me to articulate some requirements and recommendations for anyone. Any coin hobbyist committed to our hobby can advance the cause of youth numismatics and do a local coin club show youth table. Here are some thoughts:

First, Promotion and Publicity. A youth table needs to be announced and reported in the coin show's publicity and news releases. The Golden State Coin Show is quite strong with its efforts to get the word out to the youngsters with its outstanding and multifaceted Coins For Kids. The Peninsula Coin Club makes solid efforts via news



stories, fliers, and the Club's monthly newsletter, to inform members, fellow coin hobbyists, and the public that there is a youth table staffed at the Club's annual November coin show. Promotion and Publicity are imperative: it is the old adage of "bodies through the door and butts in the seats". Kids have to be attracted to the show just as strongly as the adults, and here there is an advantage: emphasize the family connection for and about our hobby. As Dan Shattuc so ably discovered two decades ago, it just might be the kids who bring their parents and families to the show! That is a real 'Win-Win'.

Second, Location. A youth table needs to be in a prominent site. I have always admired Kay Lenker, CSNA Treasurer and longtime booster, for her and others in the San Diego County Interclub Numismatic Council—I hope the full name is right, Mrs. Lenker!—annual July Coinarama. Their youth activities fill the entire stage and can be seen readily upon entering the main bourse room and from any place in the entire Coinarama! You cannot miss it! At the Golden State Coin Show, the Nichols have at least three eight-foot tables in the entry area with a sign—Coin For Kids—that could be read from



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downtown Los Angeles! You get the picture: put the youth table where it is accessible, readily seen, and has space.

Third, Attractions. Something has to be at the youth table to grasp attention. I use one of my Yap stones, Confederate paper money, or Swedish copper plate money. The Nichols have a huge pile of wheaties, books and "stuff" covering three tables. The point being something needs to attract the kids and their parents—remember, this is a family hobby—to the youth table and hold them there. The Nichols sign and the sign that CSNA provides me are also part of these attractions.

Fourth, Free Information. Both the American Numismatic Association and Krause Publications, as well as many of your fellow coin hobbyists, readily have free hobby information: periodicals, magazines, and such. The main one is the tabloid *World of Money* published by the American Numismatic Association (ANA) and can be obtained in quantities for the cost of shipping. What was a most pleasant surprise and learning experience for me was the huge amount of material that the Nichols obtain FREE from their fellow local coin club members in the greater San Diego County area. Contact the ANA or other sources and have something solid to pass to the visiting youngsters.

Fifth and finally, Registration. The Nichols have their visiting youngsters sign-in, and I keep lists of names and ages. This might not seem important; yet, the statistics learned and compiled do give insight as to who might or might not be attending and visiting the youth table. One stipulation that I add is that a youngster needs to be at the show with an adult, unless they're a much older adolescent. The ages of those at my venues have been from 3 to 17, with some older youngsters with youngsters of their own! Registration may seem something nice and just statistics; yet, as the Nichols and I have learned, a good youth table gets repeat business each year, and this repeat business means parents are also attending.

My favorite and often repeated tale is from a Fremont (California) Coin Show—in fact, the first one where I began my CSNA sponsored youth table—and the father who was compelled to drive back to the show with the other siblings since the earlier group had gotten a free State Quarter album and brought these home, which sparked their brothers and sisters to want one and make "daddy" take them to the show, which in this case was a forty (40) mile extra round trip! Sadly, I had run out. A year later at the next Fremont Coin Club Show, they were all

attending and hoping for whatever I might have, and "daddy" was there again too!

These points, which could have been more in-depth, are only the foundation. Each local coin show, for whatever factors, is unique and varied. For example, the recent Contra Costa Coin Show of the Diablo (Concord/Walnut Creek, California) Numismatic Society, due to space limitations combined the youth table with the registration table. Last June at the invitation of Joel and Lila Anderson I did a youth table at the Gateway (Merced, California) Coin Club's Show with a smaller space and site; but, the response still was strong. The points being that my listed recommendations are flexible.

Youth Numismatics remains a concerned commitment of our association and it's president, G. Lee Kuntz. Furthermore, our youth numismatics program has gained national recognition due to the efforts of a visible few, such as the Nichols with their Coins For Kids program. As the CSNA's Youth Numismatist Coordinator, I am willing—within limits on time and distance—to provide a youth table at any local northern California coin club show or assist the show and sponsoring coin club with creating one. The first step is the willingness to do it and to work for it.

For those interested, please contact me at PO Box 4104, Vallejo, California, 94590-0410, or by email at EMPERORI@juno.com.

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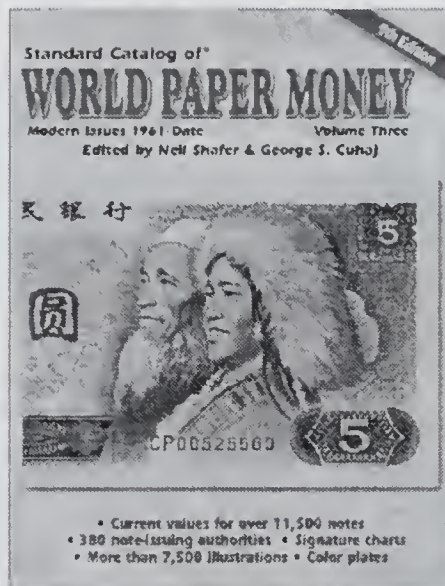
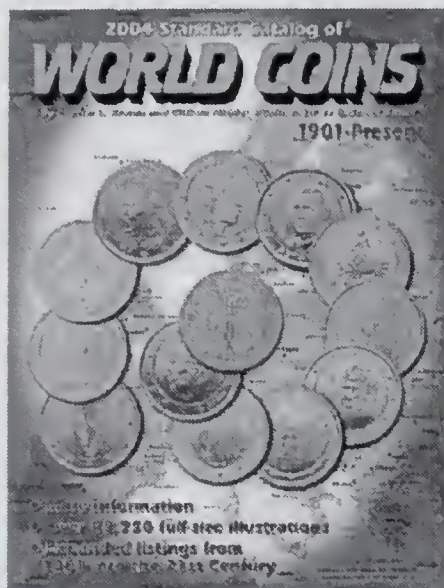
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The Book Report

by Mark Watson



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Books Reviewed:

2004 Standard Catalog of World Coins, 1901–Present and
Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, Volume 3, Modern Issues 1961–Present

As a collector branches out into world coins and currency, a good addition to the numismatic library would be the *Standard Catalog of World Coins*, often abbreviated as SCWC, or the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* (SCWPM), depending on the collector's interest. Published by Krause Publications, the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* is now in its 31st edition, and covers all coins minted in the 20th century and the first few years of the 21st century in its 2304 pages. For paper money, the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* is now in its 9th editions, and covers the 11,500 notes printed since 1961. Both volumes cover the entire world, with listings from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. Prior to the various listings for the countries, the preface in the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* includes information regarding all aspects of the coins within. Examples include numbering systems of foreign countries, a foreign exchange table, instant identifier photographs depicting a country's coat of arms, and monographs for the various rulers. Also included is a useful guide explaining how to use the catalog. Similarly, the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* has information on grading a note, security devices, and a sampling in color of some of the notes covered.

Upon entering into the coins and notes listings, both catalogs use a standard-

ized format for each country beginning with a map showing where the country is located. Next, a short history of the country is included, along with a listing of rulers, mint marks for coins, and the monetary system in use. After that, a listing of all known coins or notes from the time period is presented.

For each coin type, the Krause Publications has tried to include a full size example of the obverse and reverse of the coin. Below the photograph, the weight, composition, and a brief description of the obverse and reverse are listed. Finally, a valuation of the coin is provided for each year minted, ranging from Fine (F) to Brilliant Uncirculated (BU) for the most part. Likewise, world paper money is set up the same way with photographs of the face and back of the notes, along with a description of any watermark and the printer's name.

Like all catalogs, the prices listed are only a guide. Many collectors believe the prices are too high, and many dealers sell coins and notes at a discount to the price listed, especially for foreign items. On the other hand, a collector may have to pay a premium when in the native country of the item he is buying due to the demand for the item. However, one way in which a collector can use the prices in a reasonable manner is when trading with another collector. As the prices were gathered approximately at the same time for all the listings, a swap of equal dollar amounts between the two collectors would probably be an agreeable trade.

While the two volumes covered by this article only represent the more modern issues, both are part of an extensive set of catalogs by Krause Publications. For coins, a collector can purchase three more volumes covering the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. For paper money, one can get another volume covering all notes from 1368 to 1960 and another volume covering specialized issues.

Note: both books will be separately given away in a drawing on February 15, 2004. To enter send your name and address to the editor: gburns@adelphia.net or P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740. If no names are entered by that date then both books will be donated to the CSNA Library for the general use of the membership.

(Continued from page 25)

the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, New York.

Michael Werner and Ruth Phillips, as CSNA Past President, presented each speaker two engraved medals: one from CSNA and one from PCNS.

G. Lee Kuntz, current CSNA President, who due to business conflicts was unable to attend, wrote his regrets and wished all left the Symposium "numismatically richer." Mr. Kuntz continues being a strong booster for CSNA's two annual Educational Symposiums: March in southern California and October in northern California.

No date for the 2004 Northern

California Educational Symposium has been confirmed at this time.

Information on the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society may be contacted at PO Box 194271, San Francisco, California, 94119-4271, or by email at mfweher@yahoo.com.

Information on the California State Numismatic Association may be contacted at 20567 Nathan Drive, Riverside, California, 92508-2931, or by email at westdairy2@aol.com.

Inquiries about other northern California local coin clubs and events may be requested at PO Box 4104, Vallejo, California, 94590-3337, or by email at EMPERORI@juno.com.

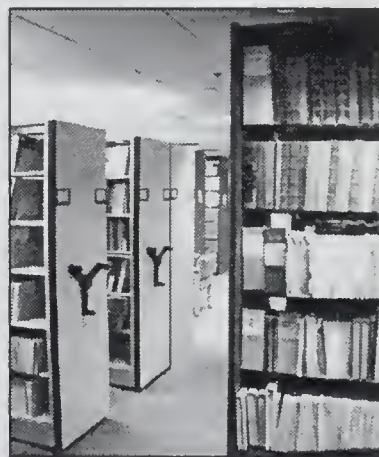
ANA Report

by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald



Dwight N. Manley Library—The American Numismatic Association Library was dedicated on October 17th in honor of Dwight N. Manley, recognizing his generous contribution to the ANA's Headquarters Renovation Fund. Dwight Manley is not only a noted rare coin collector, but is also a sports agent from Newport Beach, California. He contributed \$250,000 to the Renovation Fund. The ANA completed a major renovation of the largest circulating numismatic library in the world, which more than doubled the shelf space.

Photos: the upper and lower levels of the newly dedicated Dwight N. Manley Numismatic Library at the American Numismatic Association headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colorado



ANA Websites—Here is a listing of the ANA websites. The website for the association is: www.money.org. This will give you complete information as well as (1) Club and Dealer listings, (2) online Library catalogue, (3) virtual tour of the Money Museum, (4) online shopping from the Money Market Catalog and (5) featured articles from The Numismatist.

Reorganization at Headquarters—In an effort to cut costs and reorganize services, 5 full-time and 2 part-time employees were laid off. The budget adopted by the Board last March had a deficit of over a half million dollars. After these layoffs, the staff at headquarters included 28 full and part-time employees.

Calendar of ANA Events—

- *December 28-January 1, 2004*—"Coins in the Classroom" ANA course for Middle-School teachers. Clearwater Beach, Florida. Contact the ANA Education Department.
- *March 26-28, 2004*—ANA National Money Show – Oregon Convention Center, 777 N.E. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Portland, Oregon. Contact the Convention Department.
- *June 26 through July 2004*—Annual ANA Summer Seminar. ANA Headquarters, Colorado Springs. Contact Education Department.
- *August 18-22, 2004*—ANA 113th Anniversary Convention, Pittsburgh, PA. David L. Lawrence Convention Center. Contact the Convention Department.

Around the State...

CSNA Club Reporter—South

Kay Edgerton Lenker, NLG

P.O. Box 6909

San Diego, CA 92166

CSNA Club Reporter—North

Stan Turrini

P.O. Box 4104

Vallejo, CA 94590-0410

Stanyrbk@vusd.solanocoe.K12.ca.us

Stan's Statement: Hello! Well, here we are again: another venture in the saga of northern California local coin clubs! Let

me clarify one concern: my work e-mail is

stanyrbk@vusd.solanocoe.K12.ca.us (Will C. Wood High School, Vacaville, California) and my home e-mail is

EMPERORI@juno.com. Now, that is "emperor" with the CAPITAL "eye" (I), not "one". Remember, the capital "I"

is the Roman numeral "one". This might explain why some

of you who have emailed me get the "no delivery" or "does not respond" message. It ain't "one"; it is an "eye". Thanks.

Also, let me add my salutations to and for our Editor, Greg Burns, with the *Calcoin News* and the intended *California Numismatist*: Mr. Burns, outstanding! CSNA readers have certainly a 'top-notch' publication thanks to his leadership and expertise. Excellent! Five Stars!

Request: Local northern California coin clubs, please mail a complimentary issue of your club's periodical to PO Box 4104, Vallejo, California, 94590-0410. It seems these past few months that there have been gaps and not having all current issues. Thank You.

Kay's Communication: Clubs can read about other programs and speakers and use that information for future programs of their own. It might help attract a larger attendance if future programs are announced in the monthly bulletin.

Club Reports...

ALAMEDA COIN CLUB By the time this *Calcoin News* issue is printed and mailed, ACCers—the "island coin club"—would have had its Annual Christmas on second Tuesday, December 9, 2003; but the Club's newsletter did not list a site, just the time, 7:00pm. The ACC had intended to change its show's date from September to April; but this change apparently has been reversed back to a September date, still to be announced. The September 2003 ACC Show thanked the following members: **John and Jo Sarti, Bob Sturn, Karen Gomes, Larry Bovo, Don Barsi, Wendy C. Schock, Dave Evans, Larry and Shirley Belt, Bette Bar, Gordon Donnell, Dave Sheahon, and Alex Rivera.** Information on the ACC may be contacted via Rrrberg@aol.com or telephoned at 510-547-0518.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB theme for September was "Exotic Animals of the Numismatic Jungle." Coins featured on the cover of the bulletin showed a kiwi, rabbits, an elephant and even a coconut crab. October celebrated the Centennial of Flight with a special program: *From Kitty Hawk to the Space Shuttle*. Following the lead of CBS celebrating their 75th anniversary starting from radio to television we will honor all entertainment personalities with *Hurrah for Hollywood* in November.

COINEERS COIN CLUB will have ANA Regional Coordinator for Southern California **Gary Beedon** speaking on the 1876 Centennial of the United States. **Andrew Woodruff** won first and second place awards at the Long Beach Coin Show with exhibits entitled *Ships on Five Denominations of US Currency* and *Buildings on the Backs of Our Bills*.

COVINA COIN CLUB has changed its meeting place because the City of Covina was tripling the rent. We now meet at the American Legion Post 888 at 1436 N. Hollenbeck Ave. in Covina. In August **Matt Miller** did an excellent job with the topic *Horses on Coins*. The slides clearly showed the horses on the various coins. *The Granite Lady* was the program for September. Pie Month is usually in October but has been moved to November this year. December we will have our Annual Christmas Party.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB Reminds CSNAers that its Thirty-Second Cupertino Coin Club Show is on Sunday, February 15, 2004, at Napredak Hall, 770 Montague Expressway, in San Jose, California, with hours 10:00am to 5:00pm. A full bourse is scheduled, with exhibits and drawings. Information on this Show may be contacted at ALLOJO@CS.COM. Last September 12, 2003, the CCC enjoyed its Annual SeptemberFest with "thirty-four (34) hungry and enthusiastic members. The Togo sandwiches, chips, dip, salad, desserts, and drinks were eaten with gusto. It was nice to see Charter Life Member and Past President **Phil Solomon**, with wife, **Gerry**, and Past Presidents **Dan Shattuc**, **Ken Barr**, **Ray Johnson**, **Bruce Braga**, and **Al Lo** present". With this year's SeptemberFest, the preparations and organization has passed from longtime CCC boosters, **Katharine Ray** and **Sally Johnson**, to **Ray Niblett** and **Bill Burke**. As for **Katherine Ray** and **Sally Johnson**, "they have earned the right to just enjoy the festivities." Going back to August 2003, your Assistant Editor, in his capacity as an American Numismatic Association (ANA) Regional Coordinator bestowed two ANA Regional Coordinator Citations for Outstanding Advancement of the Numismatic Hobby upon two beloved CCCers: **Ken Barr** and **Al Lo**, who both deserved and earned this national recognition.

DELTA COIN CLUB heard your Assistant Editor last October 24, 2003 give his new *Counting Us II* program: "a first time and new program by **Michael S. Tur-rini** titled *Counting Us II*, with thirty-one members present, had their interests polled and compiled by **John Griep**. The first question, with many responses, asked for a single word to describe their collecting interest. Everyone had a different word. Then question number two asked about the hard or soft bound refer-

ence books in their home libraries, with an average of thirty-one and tabulated with seventy-seven per member present with a high of five hundred and a low of one or two. Question number three pertained to numismatic publications to which each member subscribes. Answers varied from zero to six with twelve members present being regular subscribers to one or more. Question number four regarded if one still owned his first coin and describe it. Many interesting stories were told by the sixteen who still had that first coin. And then the final question was at what age was one's first experience with coins. DCC members present averaged about seven and one-half years of age." This new audience-based presentation spin-off from *Counting Us I*, was an interesting program. Actually, to be correct, but not to irritate **Syd Kass**, DCC's Secretary and newsletter Editor, this *Counting Us II* was not the first-time presentation, but the second-time. Sorry, Syd.

DIABLO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY recently had its November 16, 2003 Contra Costa Coin Show, guided by Show Coordinator **Mike Stanley**, who sold-out the bourse months ago and worked from 4:00am to 5:00pm all that Sunday date! Nice steady attendance, happy coin dealers, and great jokes. The only sad news was a visitor at their first coin show who arrived late as dealers were packing and missed opportunities, but recognized both your Assistant Editor and **Mr. Stanley** from their numerous pictures in the numismatic press! Previously, **Mike Stanley**—using the archives of your Assistant Editor—gave his *Charting Coins* talk at the Society's October 16, 2003 meeting. This new program used charts to display and show selected coin value changes, and growth over the past fifty plus years of the *Red Book*. Highly received and educating, confirming that long-term, coins are a solid investment. Note: Mike's wife, **Nancy-Jo**, has been hospitalized and is, as this issue is being prepared, home recuperating. She would be well known to many older CSNAers as a regular contributor and worker at the Association's famous San Francisco "Jack Tar" Conventions. For those who would like to extend well wishes, contact her via xsteamerx@aol.com.

FAIRFIELD COIN CLUB Your Assistant Editor is also this Club's monthly *Fairfield Moneygram* Editor, and for some reason, the two most recent issues are not on file. Hmm? Sad News: **Joseph Roger Sirois** (1941-2003) passed away last October 1, 2003. Joe, as he was always called, served a record number of years as the FCC's President, and he continued to be a major Club booster and supporter even as he fought cancer and his health decline. His last club function and visit was all-day with the FCC's recent September 14, 2003 Coin Show. Joe never failed to do his share, and more. Joe would be well known to some CSNAers, for he was also past President of the neighboring Vallejo Numismatic Society and current Vice-President for the Solano Silver Round Club. For your Assistant Editor, Joe's passing has been a tragic and terrible loss. On a personal note, it was Joe who traveled with your Assistant Editor back in June 1989 to Washington, DC for the Bicentennial of Congress Commemorative Coinage First Strike Ceremony, and it was with Joe your Assistant Editor walked the entire Capital Mall length! Fly West, Joe! Until, We Land Again!

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS heard **Randy Briggs** speak on *National Bank Notes of San Bernardino and Redlands* in September. The semi-annual Super Auction was held in August with 100 lots of which about half sold. October was Annual Display Night where members voted on their favorite display. The winner will be recognized with the Nona Moore award at the December pot luck. November is our annual Benefit of white elephant auction to help raise money for the club's treasury.

FREMONT COIN CLUB The FCC's monthly newsletter is *The Double Eagle*, **Roger Lyles**, Editor, and he really does emphasize and give credit to the Show 'n Tells, which are a regular and significant feature of the semimonthly FCC meetings; to wit: "**Wei Chang**, one of our newest members, was next showing us a lovely Proof 1882 Seated Liberty Quarter graded by PCGS. I saw this Quarter personally, and I must say IT WAS NICE!". Can we say **Mr. Lyles** was quite excited? "**Aaron Houston** followed with some super large currency pieces from his late mother's estate. A twenty dollars "horse blanket" from Indiana, a one hundred dollar silver certificate from 1899, and a gold certificate. Ah, those were the days when real money could be obtained for paper money". Roger, sorry, those days ended. At the FCC October 14, 2003 meeting, **Gary Acquistapace** spoke "about his latest trip to Australia, [and] the ordeals of securing gaming chips from the casinos of Australia. He noted that Australia [was] made-up of six different states and that the Australian Dollar is worth only sixty cents United States". The FCC will hold its Annual Installation Banquet on Sunday, January 11, 2004, at Fremont's Spin-A-Yarn Restaurant. Reports in the next Spring 2004 *Calcoin News*.

FRESNO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY The FNS's monthly newsletter is *The Fresno Numismatist*, **Randy Clifton**, Editor, who uses a different emphasis in his reports and approach: "I would like to thank all the members that brought items to donate for our 'white elephant auction' at our September 9, 2003 meeting...I would like to especially thank **Jere McCoy**, who bought one of **Ruth Phillips'** gourmet apples pies for \$25.00, and then turned around and donated [it] back to the Society to be auctioned-off again. To follow suit, **Jill Shepherd** donated a pie that she bought back to the Society to also be auctioned off again. What an unselfish act illustrating dedication to the cause favorable to the FNS. Commendable, Thank You, Jere, and Thank You, Jill". Now, what your Assistant Editor wants to know did anyone finally purchase the aforementioned two pies and take these home and to eat?

GATEWAY COIN CLUB Founding GCC history came alive last October 2, 2003 when "the years rolled back when **Vince Peraino**, a Life Member of the Club, paid a visit, accompanying current Gateway member **Dick Bressler**, Vince's son-in-law. Vince was a Founding Member and early giant for the Club, when it was getting started. An organizational meeting was held in his home on August 9, 1973, for the purpose of seeing if there was enough interest in forming a coin club. The interest was there, and dues were set at \$1.00. In recognition to his early contributions, Vince was accorded Life Membership #1 by a vote of the

Club's membership back in 1977". As a sidebar, it is coin hobbyists such as Vince who need to be remembered and recognized: they did the work that founded and launched. Too sadly, they are often forgotten. The GCC has announced its 2004 Show: Thirty-First Annual Coin Expo, Sunday, June 13, 2004, hours 10:00am to 5:00pm, in the Merced Community Center, 755 West 15th Street at O Street, in downtown Merced, California. This year's Expo plans to include a thirty-two table bourse, youth table, and food service. Admission is \$1.00. Parking is free. Information: contact **Theresa Lund** at 209-722-2169 or at rtlund@elite.net.

GLENDAL COIN CLUB had a White Elephant auction in August and **Mark Watson** gave an extended talk on *US War Bonds during World War II*. The annual show is fast approaching at the Masonic Hall in Van Nuys on November 30. October's program was an ANA Slide show on *World Trade Dollars*. Unfortunately, due to technical difficulties the light in the slide projector burned out, but the program went on without the slides. In November **Dr. Tom Fitzgerald** will give a presentation on *Exonumia Related to 9/11*.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB had a White Elephant Sale in August and raised nearly \$300. September program commemorated the second anniversary of the events of September, 11, 2001. **Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald** delivered the program accompanied by slides describing the many medals, silver pieces and tokens that have been struck and sold to collectors. It was interesting to see how artists have tried to honor these brave men and women and the twin towers. In October **Bill Kreegan** presented an all-new program on Walking Liberty half dollars. He presented the history of the coin and the origins of its well-liked and admired design complete with slides. **Ken Arnold** will present an all new program titled *November Anniversaries / Coincidences: Two Presidents and a Collector*. GOCCC swept awards at Buena Park Show with **Roy Iwata** taking Best of Show with *Samples of Numismatic Items with Sea Mammals*. **Michael Ontko** also won a Best of Show with *A Type Set of Silver and Bronze Coins of the Republic of Mexico During The Transition to Decimal Coinage, 1863-70*.

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB members were reminded to mark their calendars for the semi-annual Coin Show on November 2, and for the Christmas dinner on Wednesday, December 17. One of the highlights of that dinner is a white elephant sale—the other being the delicious beef and ham dinner prepared by **Carl Sandburg**.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS had the members share *Other Hobbies* in August. Exhibits ranged from souvenir spoons collected on travels, to Koala bears, to a delicious cake that we all ate. **Bill Grant** spoke on the coins from the little countries of Europe that he acquired while he was serving with the U.S. Air Force in that area. He covered Andorra, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, San Marino and Vatican City. September was our ice cream social and October is the annual White Elephant Sale. Elections will be held in November and the new officers will be installed during the December meeting.

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INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO featured *Paper Money* in August. Member **Bob Fritsch** has been supplying the editor with questions pertinent to the month's topic. The topic for September was India and South Asia. In November we will concentrate on South America. October had *Unusual Money* and that included primitive forms of money. Plans are being formulated for our Dinner meeting on our regular night in January.

LIBERTY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Wow, the LNS monthly newsletter is great: reporting the news before it happens! Just read this report: "...by the time this newsletter reaches you, we will have completed our Annual Book Sale that is used to generate income to support our numismatic hobby and Society. We want to thank all the members who worked in the planning and the activity of our Book Sale, including our Auctioneer **Stephen M. Huston**, who year-after-year finds time for us to help. We also want to thank all the people and members who contributed books for this Sale, including **David W. Lange**, who always sends material from the other side of the planet, and **Nif Luckhardt**, who sent material from Madison, Wisconsin. We also must thank **Peter Hamilton**, **Vince Lacariere**, **Ken Barr**, and **Joe Wargo**, who come through year-after-year with books, along with **Frank L. Kovaks**, **Mark Sims**, **John Folawn**, **Robert Smith**, and again **Stephen M. Huston**, who also brings material every year. Although the Book Sale has not yet occurred at this writing, your editor has no doubts about its success due to all the fine people who have contributed in time and material to this annual event". Wow! Success before the event itself!

LIVEMORE VALLEY COIN CLUB Yeah, LVCC, your Assistant Editor has not received a recent newsletter from your Club since September 2003! It was reported that **Joel Anderson** was to speak on *History of Wooden Money* at the Club's September 16, 2003 meeting, or was it another topic? Regretfully, not much else to report.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB A full blown Bourse Night was the star of the August meeting. There was a good turn out of members and guests including many strong buyers. The program for September was *My Other Hobby*. For the Expo Educational Forum we were privileged to have **Jay Cline** as the speaker. His topic was *Standing Liberty Quarters*. Expo exhibits displays were numerous

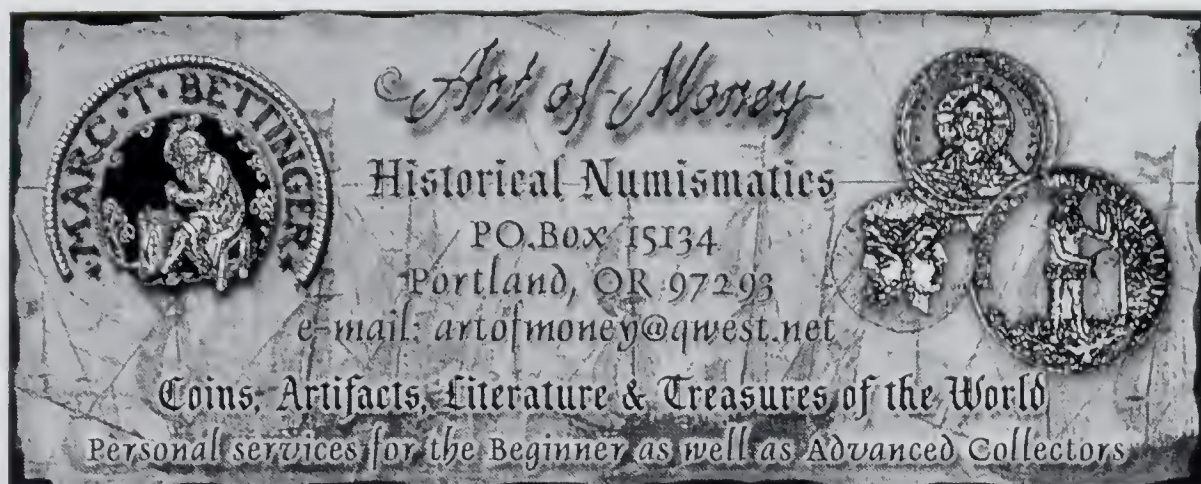
and the quality was excellent. **Jerry Kleeb** presented a slide program of *German State Talers* that circulated between 1484 and 1871 at the October meeting. In November **Gary Beedon** presented a video of the *Larry Shepherd Collection of United States Silver Commemorative Coins*. This was the finest collection of US silver commemorative coins as of 1991.

NORTHROP GRUMMAN COIN CLUB The program for the September meeting was *A Coin Grading Clinic* presented by **Phil Iversen**. We allow time at each meeting for members to buy, sell, and trade coins. In our grab-bag for visitors, new members, members with birthdays, and prizes for displays, are several scarce and valuable coins including several silver and proof coins. The program for the October meeting was presented by **Irv Brotman** on *Something That You Don't Always See*. He showed us the endless ways that we can collect US \$1 bills by serial numbers, signatures, dates, etc. and have it cost nothing but the cost of each \$1 bill.

OCEANSIDE-CARLSBAD COIN CLUB held a very successful one day show in September setting a new attendance record. October's All-Auction Night was a great success with 50 people in attendance including several guests and new members. The club currently has 78 active members including 9 junior members. **Wally Butts** will speak on "What Is Collectible" in November. December will be the Christmas Party and Bingo Night and there will be no main speaker.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Elsewhere in this *Calcoin News* issue there is a report of the jointly coordinated Northern California Educational Symposium held last Saturday, October 4, 2003. After having its September meeting cancelled—due the changes at its temporary meeting site at the Taraval Police Station—the PCNS has returned its meetings tentatively to Fort Mason Center, Building C, Room 370, third floor, San Francisco, California. Recent PCNS speakers have included **Jerry Schimmel**, **Larry Reppeteau**, and **Phil Nordin**. PCNS Editor is **Michael Wehner**, who may be contacted via www.pcns.org. **Jerry Schimmel** spoke at the October 22, 2003 meeting, and it was reported that he “confused us with tokens bearing old street names which in many instances no longer exist” with his *The Old Streets of San Francisco*, slide program. Before he began his program, Mr. Schimmel credited two fellow PCNSers: the late **Dr. Paul Holtzman**, “who always encouraged publishing and research and gave him excellent editorial advice over the years”, and **Stephen M. Huston**, “for encouraging his writing, then typesetting, printing, and publishing his *The Old Streets of San Francisco*.” Nicely done and credited.

PENINSULA COIN CLUB First, the PCC is currently still meeting in the upstairs Board Room or Reading Room of Elks Lodge #1471, at 4249 El Camino Real, in downtown Palo Alto, California, still on the Second Monday, starting 7:15pm. Last November 9, 2003, your Assistant Editor staffed a combination youth and information table at the club's annual coin show. The show's new venue, Napredek Hall in San Jose, California, proved a most commendable site for the show: lots of free parking, easy access, plenty of room, friendly food ser-



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vice, and a cheaper rental! In fact, the site was so conducive, **Fred G. van den Haak**, the Club's longtime Treasurer and Show Coordinator, contracted and paid a deposit for the Napredek Hall the next five (5) years!

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB held its third annual Helen and Roy Roberts Benefit Auction at its October 8, 2003 meeting; but no report, so far, as to amount and lots. September 10, 2003 meeting had *Other Coin-Related Hobbies*: **Ken Jordan**, *Defaced Die Collar*; **Frank Villalon**, *Marcus Aurelius coin*; **Kurt Ginter**, *Numismatic News Anniversary Issue*; **Dan Murphy**, *Toy Slot Machine*; **Gary Coomber**, both *Coin Collecting* and *Recycling*: "The money that he gets for recycling goes to his 'gold fund' to buy coins, with an article about his hobbies was written in Sonoma Medicine Magazine"; **Bob McLaughlin**, *Opium Weights*; **Steve Arietta**, *Vallejo Coin Show Purchases*; **Richard Wright**, *Review of Virginia City, Nevada 'Silver Dollar' Silver Queen Casino*, "The border and woman's dress are made with three thousand, two hundred sixty-one (3,261) silver dollars and her belt is made of twenty-eight (28) twenty dollar gold pieces"; **Howard Jacobs**, *World Proof Sets*; **Mike Aranda**, *Street Car Coin Changer*; **Charlie Catlett**, *Civil War Store Cards*; and **Merle Avila**, *Tokens*. The RECC honored the late **Bill Weber**, posthumous, as Life Member #31.

RENO COIN CLUB **Paul Williams** had a great editor's story in the September 2003 *Reno Cartwheel*, which is repeated here: "This newsletter almost did not come out, because I bought a new computer and do not have ten year-olds around to help me set it up. So, the Word Perfect would not print the thing; so, I e-mailed it **Dan Waterman**, and he could not print it either. So, I went to Best Buy and bought a new printer. This printer would print everything except for this newsletter. I even accidentally printed out the entire help manual for Word Perfect, while trying to figure out how to tell the program the printer is right here, sitting next to my computer! I finally found a different print button on the 'Print Review Page', and that one worked just fine." Welcome to the modern age! Note: Your Assistant Editor—I hate to say this, Editor Greg Burns—still prefers typing, on his IBM Wheelwriter.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB By the time this *Calcoin News* issue is mailed, the SVCC will have honored **Clifford Mishler**, from Krause Publica-

tions, who was scheduled to address the SVCC's December 10, 2003 meeting. Later, the SVCC is to hold its Annual Installation Dinner on January 14, 2004 at the Dante Club, with **Jim Linus** as the speaker. Reports in the next *Calcoin News* issues.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB heard **Atanacio Erices** speak on the *Tokens of Chile* at the September meeting. He has the best collection of tokens from Chile in the Inland Empire and has researched their history and meaning. After announcing arrangements for the 41st Annual Coin and Collectible Show we learned that there was a conflict with another California show. We finally decided to go back to our old date on the first weekend in January and back to the Orange Show. Theme for the medals is the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of San Bernardino as the county seat of San Bernardino County. Super Auction in October had 152 lots that were listed in the bulletin so that members had the opportunity to check the items they wanted to bid on and have funds to pay for them.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Vice President **Ken Spindler** introduced us to the legacy of wealthy Virgil Brand and how he garnered the largest coin collection starting in the 1880's. He had researched the topic via Q. David Bowers' book. **Jim Hunt** spoke on *Colonial Money* in October. Also in October, Jim had the Director of the US Mint, **Henrietta Holsman Fore** as guest on his live broadcast. The show airs on alternate Mondays from 10 to 11am on www.wsradio.com/cointalk/. **Jim Wells** presented an excellent visual program on *The Euro: Denominations It Deposed* in November. **Rex Salmon** will cook a linguini and meatball dinner for the December meeting that will be followed by the donation auction.

SAN FRANCISCO COIN CLUB remains alive and well! Your Assistant Editor visited the Club's November 26, 2003 meeting and did his *Counting Us I* presentation. Earlier, the Club's September 26, 2003 meeting had *Other Hobbies Night*, but no roster was reported.

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB held a 'hot, golden, and wooden night' at its November 12, 2003 meeting when its roving ambassador **Gordon R. Donnel** spoke on *History of Wooden Money*, which he has spoken on many times. Also, the club held its first All Gold Drawing, with all the prizes being gold coins. Earlier, the SJCC had its OctoberFest at its October 8, 2003 meeting: "This meeting started a half-hour early for hot-dogs, beans, and potato salad. Past President **Sally Johnson** brought and served the food, with the help of **Don Barsi** and **Martha Davis** and with **Ray Johnson**."

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB had members talk about other hobbies or their favorite numismatic item in August. A video tape by **Bill Fivaz** on *Do's and Don'ts of Collecting* was viewed in September. **Jerry Kleeb** gave a program on *Prime Minister of Mexico* in October.

SOLANO SILVER ROUND CLUB was also saddened with the passing of **Joesph Roger Sirois** (1941-2003). Joe, who was the club's Vice-President, was a United States Air Force veteran and a furniture store manager for over thirty years. He was also the founder and only President of the Napa Airport Pilot's Association. Joe had two passions, flying and coins, although he himself admitted only collecting proof sets. Several SSRC members attended his October 11, 2003 memorial service, which was held at the Napa County Airport: SSRC President **Michael S. Turrini**, SSRC Secretary and Editor **Jan D. Henke**, **William F. Bartz**, **Irene Carrillo**, **Harry W. Davis**, and **Dr. Howard C. Lonsdale**. President Turrini was asked to do the reading and shared the final closing remembrance. Joe's memory shall be honored and remembered jointly by the Fairfield Coin Club, Vallejo Numismatic Society, and Solano Silver Round Club, with details pending. Joe during his many years of service to all three groups received the highest honors in all, and was awarded an American Numismatic Association (ANA) President's Award. Both **Jan Henke** and **Stan Turrini** wrote eulogies in their respective SSRC's *Silver Notes* and Vallejo Numismatic Society's *Bulletin*.

STANISLAUS COUNTY COIN CLUB has elected its 2004 Officers, and they are: **Rasha C. Robinson**, President; **Robert Samuel**, Vice-President; **Gary Stagno**, Recording Secretary; **Tonya Sousa**, Corresponding Secretary; and **Hal DeBoard**, Treasurer. At the Club's September 9, 2003 meeting, President **Rasha Robinson** awarded certificates to **Les Schoolcraft**, **Doug Daniels**, **Terry Woodward**, **Bob Swain**, **Gary** and **Syliva Stagno**, **Rick** and **Dolly Sauls**, for the work organizing the Club's coin show; **Laurie** and **Ron Hefner**, as the Librarians; **Joan** and **Al Alvarez**, for preparing the club's picnic; **Patty Parmlee**, as the Sunshine Person; and **Robert Samuel**, for his work on the Fourth of July Parade. **Doug Daniels** also won the 2004 SCCC Medals contest with his Southern Pacific (SP) Cab-Forward Engine entry.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB had a video tape program *Have You Looked at a Proof Set Lately?* in November. Postcard notices are sent to members and are brief.

UPLAND COIN CLUB heard **Martin Miller** speak on his collection of *Horses on Coins* at the August meeting. September was the annual White Elephant Sale. **Bill Grant** spoke on *Small Countries of Europe* in October. The meeting in December is our winter celebration and gift exchange.

VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY has been active. September 3, 2003, it held its bi-annual Buffet Night with the neighboring Redwood Empire Coin Club of Santa Rosa, California, in Fairfield, California; October 1, 2003, *Tokens* with **Bob Keck** speaking and sharing his long-time interest; November 5, 2003, *VNS History Night*, with Society Historian and Archivist **Michael S. Turrini** displaying and talking about the Society's past fifty years; and December 3, 2003, the VNS's tenth annual Maxine M. Hopperstad Memorial White Elephant Auction. Looking ahead, the VNS intends to commence its Golden Anniversary year, 2004, with an All Gold Bingo, that would end all and any bingos at any local coin club. For its January 7, 2004, meeting the Society's Board of Directors has pur-

chased ten one-tenth United States Gold Eagles as the prizes, with silver eagles being the good neighbors. Folks, that is right! No minor Mexican gold coins! Ten one-tenth eagles. Outstanding news: the VNS is happy to report that the bourse to its May 2, 2004 thirty-second annual Vallejo Coin Show was sold-out in nine days. **Mike "Steamer" Stanley**, the VNS's Bourse Coordinator, has earned a new nickname: "no grass grows under my feet". In fact, as this *Calcoin News* issue is being prepared a waiting list has grown to ten dealers and the Board of Directors is seriously considering expanding the show. These lucky sold-out dealers include ones from Nevada and Southern California. Also, as part of its golden anniversary celebrations, exhibitors at its 2004 Vallejo Coin Show shall earn, with acceptable scores, a two-and-half peso Mexican gold piece, in addition to any competitive awards and an engraved medal. Requests for information on VNS: e-mail to EMPERORI@juno.com or write to PO Box 4281, Vallejo, California, 94590-0428.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB The August dinner meeting was held at La Cabanita in Glendale with 17 members enjoying authentic Mexican foods. The August meeting had a spirited Youth Mini-Auction. Member **Tom Redmond** spoke on *Areas Worth Looking Into for Collecting and Fun*. Tom suggested less expensive but very interesting items such as foreign coins, sales tax tokens, presidents and famous people tokens. At the October meeting **Dr. Sol Taylor** spoke on *Cherrypicking the Lincoln Cent*. **Steve Gorman** presented *Mystery Revelation* at the September meeting. His secret source for coins, medals and paper money is the Pasadena City College Swap Meet held the first Sunday of the month. Some of the 400 antique dealers have coins (you have to ask) and well known coin dealers shop there for bargains. Admission is free. Steve bought a colonial Fugio cent there for \$5. Date for the 39th Annual VHCC Coin Show is set for March 28, 2004 at the Van Nuys Masonic Hall located at 14750 Sherman Way.

VISALIA COIN CLUB **Ruth Phillips** is the VCC's newsletter editor, and her passion for the San Francisco Giants was evident in the club's September newsletter. "I love baseball, and tonight I am in a very good mood. My SF Giants just won the Division Championship! I am rooting for them to go all the way this year. GO GIANTS!!!! I have been a Giant fan all my life and watch their games on the television. The games are a lot better than ninety (90%) percent of the garbage we are fed on television today." Too bad, Ruth, that was the Giants season!

WHITTIER COIN CLUB celebrated the Club's 44th year with a dinner meeting at Millie's Family Restaurant in La Mirada. Club Treasurer raffled a Mexican 2 peso gold coin and two large foreign silver coins. He also refunded \$2 to each attending club member. In August we viewed a video about U.S. privately struck gold coins by **Don Kagin**. At the October meeting **Phil Iversen** gave a talk about the Ringling Brothers Circus with slides highlighting some circus script, tokens and medals.

Writing for *Calcoin News*



Are you a budding author, or perhaps a more experienced essayist? Then read on...

Manuscripts

Articles should be relevant to coin collecting or coin club experiences. The author is responsible for all statements made. Manuscripts are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication (for example: someone else holds a copyright). Please indicate whether the material is original or has been previously published. While digital files are preferred, typed copy is also acceptable. Text should be typed with only one space after periods. The author's name, address and phone number must appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or email. Suggested minimum article length is two double-spaced typewritten pages. Very long articles may be published as a series. *Calcoin News* reserves the right to edit all items for format or content. Materials (articles, illustrations, graphs, drawings, etc.) should be sent to Greg Burns, *Calcoin News*, P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740. Digital material may be sent by email to: gburns@adelphia.net.

Images

Legends or captions for hard copy illustrations should be clearly marked, either on the reverse of the illustration or on a separate piece of paper with a number that corresponds to each illustration. Photographs should not be attached or glued to the manuscript. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to *Calcoin News* for reproduction with prior arrangements. The preferred format for digital files is JPG, though other formats are also acceptable (TIF, GIF, etc.). Acceptable media includes email (see previous paragraph), 3 1/2" floppy, and CD. Please apply final cropping and any necessary digital alterations prior to sending the file.

Author's Biography

Authors should submit a brief biography (150 words or less) that includes pertinent information, such as place of birth, professional background, hobby interests and affiliations, and numismatic awards and accomplishments.

Source Citations

Authors are requested to cite sources used in the preparation of their articles as follows:

Bowers, Q. David. *Adventures with Rare Coins*. Los Angeles: Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, 1979, pp.29-32.

Loperfield, John C. "Airborne Particulates: The Silent Nemesis." *The Numismatist*, 96 (April 1983), pp. 706-09.

Annual Awards

Each contributor receives a special contributors medal (mintage 16 to 25 pieces total) from the editor at the annual awards banquet. Also, contributors to *Calcoin News* are eligible for consideration for the CSNA Literary Awards. These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for material submission: February 15, 2004

Calendar of Events



*...mark your
calendars and
plan to attend!*

Dec. 26-28
Santa Clara

Coin & Stamp Expo, 5001 Great America Parkway, Israel Bick
(818) 997-6496, iibick@aol.com.

2004...

Jan. 2-4
Ventura

Coin & Stamp Expo, Holiday Inn, 450 E. Harbor Blvd., Israel Bick,
(818) 997-6496, iibick@aol.com.

Jan. 3-4
San Bernardino

San Bernardino Coin & Collectible Show, Citrus Bldg., National
Orange Show Events Center, Kevin Akin, KevinAk-in1950@hotmail.com.

Jan. 16-18
San Jose

**CSNA 114th Convention in conjunction with 36th Annual Coin
& Stamp Show**, San Jose Coin Club, Convention Center, 408 Al-
maden Blvd., Exhibit Hall 3, Ray Johnson (408) 973-1606,
www.sanjosecoinclub.org.

Jan 11
Anaheim

North County Monthly Coin Show, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100
Frontera St. (91 Fwy at Glassell St.), Dan Brady (208) 433 - 9464
DBCCnumis@aol.com, Free admission & parking!

Jan. 29-Feb. 1
Long Beach

Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo, Convention Cen-
ter, 100 S. Pine Ave., Setup Wed. 2-7pm, Debra Brower (805) 962-
9938, lbexpo@gte.net.

Feb. 8
Pasadena

NASC Awards Banquet, Frank & Dean's Restaurant, 3768 E. Colo-
rado Blvd., Pasadena, CA. Don Foster, (626) 447-9483.

Feb. 8
Anaheim

North County Monthly Coin Show, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100
Frontera St. (91 Fwy at Glassell St.), Dan Brady (208) 433 - 9464
DBCCnumis@aol.com, Free admission & parking!

Feb. 15
San Jose

32nd Annual Coin Show, Cupertino Coin Club, Napredak Hall, 770
Montague Expressway, Bruce Braga (800) 255-3774. ext. 2845.

Feb. 28-29
Santa Rosa

36th Annual Coin Show, Redwood Empire Coin Club, Sonoma
County Fairgrounds, E. L. Finley Bldg., 1350 Bennett Valley Rd.,
Setup Feb 27th from 4:00 pm to 8:00 pm., Merle Avila (707) 585 -
3711

Mar. 7
Anaheim

North County Monthly Coin Show, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St. (91 Fwy at Glassell St.), Dan Brady (208) 433 - 9464 DBCCnumis@aol.com, Free admission & parking!

Mar. 13-14
Buena Park

Pacific Expos, Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Ave., Dan Brady (208) 433 - 9464 pacificexpos@aol.com, Free parking!

Apr. 18
Anaheim

North County Monthly Coin Show, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St. (91 Fwy at Glassell St.), Dan Brady (208) 433-9464 DBCCnumis@aol.com, Free admission & parking!

May 2
Vallejo

Vallejo 2004 Coin Show, Vallejo Community Center, 225 Amador St., half-block north of Georgia and Amador intersection, 9am-4pm, Stan Turrini (707) 453-6277, emperori@juno.com.

May 7-8
San Francisco

San Francisco Coin, Currency & Stamp Expo, Cathedral Hill Hotel, 1101 Van Ness Ave. (at Geary), Israel Bick (818) 997 - 6496 iibick@aol.com.



On October 20, 2003, The American Numismatic Society (ANS) opened a year-long exhibit entitled, *Full Circle: The Olympic Heritage in Coins and Medals*, celebrating the return in 2004 of the summer Olympics to Greece, its founding homeland. A short film, large color placards, and an illustrated brochure will be available to help guests understand fully the cultural context of the materials. Exhibition hours are 10am to 4pm Monday through

Friday at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 33 Liberty Street (wheelchair access at Maiden Lane entrance). Admission is free. For a guided tour of the Federal Reserve Exhibits you must make an appointment by calling 212-720-6130. For more information call the ANS at 212-234-3130.

Fremont Coin Gallery

Hours: Tues. 1-5:30pm
Wed.-Sat. 10:30-5:30pm



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Vince Lacariere
Barbara Lacariere

3769 Peralta Blvd., Suite L
Fremont, CA 94536

- Visit the new *California Show List* on the web at:
home.earthlink.net/~beedon/calshows.htm.
- If you have a coin club sponsored show or other event that you'd like to have listed in *Cal-coin News*, please email the following information to Gary Beedon at beedon@earthlink.net:
Dates, name of show, address, facility name, contact info, and any admission or parking fees.

Officers and Board

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President	G. Lee Kuntz 621 Scripps Drive, Claremont, CA 91711-2640
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Treasurer	Kay Lenker San Diego, CA 92166-6909

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Director of Education/Symposium	Jim Hunt 1183 Nile Ave., Chula Vista, CA 91911
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Historian/Photographer/Medals.....	Joyce Kuntz 697 Scripps Drive, Claremont, CA 91711-2640
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Website Coordinator	Bill Febuary 856 Fordham Ave., Clovis, CA 93611
Youth Numismatist Coordinator	Stan Turrini P.O. Box 4101, Vallejo, CA 94590

Officers Emeritus

President Emeritus, Dan Harley
Librarian Emeritus, Dorothy Beaulieu

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Advertising

General

Calcoin News is an educational journal published four times per year and distributed to all California State Numismatic Association (CSNA) members as a membership benefit. Circulation is approximately 600 and each issue averages 50 or more pages. All advertising is accepted subject to the approval of the editor, and *Calcoin News* reserves the right to edit advertising form or content.

Guidelines

Ad copy must be legible and camera ready. Digital files are preferred in MSWord or plain text. Images should be JPG files, unless otherwise advised. Include all layout, photographs, artwork and logos. Acceptable media is either email (gburns@adelphia.net), 3 1/2" floppy disk, CD, or hardcopy (Greg Burns, *The Quarterly*, P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740.) Any preparatory work required to correct or alter unacceptable materials will be quoted separately. Proofs will be provided upon request for 1/4, 1/2 and full page advertisements, and at that time ad revisions may be requested.

Payment

Unless previously arranged otherwise payment must be made concurrent with the submission of copy, and must be made payable to "CSNA". Cancellations of annual contracts will be rebilled at the prevailing per-issue rate.

Rates

Space	Per Issue	Annually
Inside Covers, Outside Back Cover	180	540
Full Page.....	125	375
Half Page	75	225
Quarter Page	40	120
Eighth Page.....	25	75
Classifieds.....	6 for 40 words; 10% off for multiple runs	

CSNA Time Capsule

Fifty Years Ago

- The eccentric character in the top hat (marked *King of the Coin Collectors*) is Rudy Gjurovich of the San Jose area. Rudy was a perennial cut-up at CSNA happenings, and his costume later evolved over many years to include coins and medals pinned on his coat. I'll include more photos of him at a later time, but I'm guessing this is one of his earlier appearances. Anyone know what ever happened to him?
- Jack Ogilve (1901-1983), of Hollywood cinematographers fame, spoke before the Orange County Coin Club on "...his recent experiences in occupied Germany while making a documentary film for the State department. An important part of this film had to do with the currency reform and the change from the Reich Mark to the new Deutches Mark, or D Mark, which took place in June, 1948." The website at www.imdb.com lists some 61 films in which Jack served as either editor or producer.
- Out of the 203 persons registered at the CSNA Convention in Los Angeles in October, 1953, a full 172 attended the banquet and 110 the luncheon.



Forty Years Ago

- It was reported in *Calcoin News* that: "Warehouse receipts for tobacco became the first 'paper money' in the American colonies, and were used to pay taxes. Teachers and clergymen were paid in tobacco. It is reported that a wedding ceremony cost 200 pounds of leaf, and a funeral service 400 pounds."
- Brent Hughes wrote an interesting article on the *Restoration of Paper Money*. An excellent reference article, he included "Wrinkles and Folds", "Glued to Backing", "Cleaning", "Cellophane Tape Removal" (hint: the method relies on toluene), "Repairing Torn Parts and Cut Cancellations", "Replacing Missing Corners and Punch Cancellations", "Filling Pin Holes", "Filling Corroded Paper", and concludes with "General Improvements."
- One-time *Calcoin News* staffer Russell Rulau was appointed to edit a "...new monthly magazine *World Coins*." Later in the 60s Russell went on to edit the venerated *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* as well as authoring an impressive number of important reference books. He was awarded the ANA's Lifetime Achievement Award in 2000, capping a significant number of other awards for his many achievements. Too bad he no longer maintains membership in the CSNA.

Teachers and clergymen were paid in tobacco. It is reported that a wedding ceremony cost 200 pounds of leaf...

Thirty Years Ago

- *Calcoin News* editor Barbara Hyde wrote that, "The very heart of any coin show should be competitive exhibiting." She went on to write that it was the nucleus around which all other activities could revolve and that it was the life blood of the hobby. Have you ever exhibited?
- CSNA Curator (did you know we once had a position like this?) Bryan Burke wrote happily that the non-club portion of the 7,000 piece CSNA California Collection would go on permanent display at the San Francisco Mint. I wonder whatever happened to that collection?
- The Treasurer's Report for the 52nd Convention in Oakland showed expenses of \$9,934.26 and income of \$10,798.50, for a net profit of \$864.24. Interestingly, the expenses included \$215.00 for "Banquet Music". The overall net worth of CSNA back in those days totaled a princely \$14,847.13.



- In the volume 28, number 1, issue of *Calcoin News* dealer Michael Aron joined the CSNA along with the Verdugo Hills Coin Club and thirty-eight other folks who had the prudent foresight to join our ranks.

Twenty Years Ago

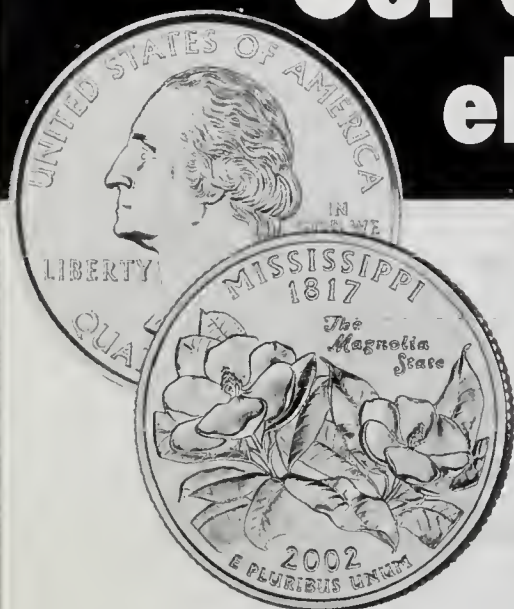
- The medal for the 1983 CSNA 73rd Convention in Anaheim showed an image of the space shuttle. Good themes never die, they're just reborn. Go see the Solano Silver Round Club's "Centennial of

Powered Flight" medal (page 53) which shows the shuttle along with the Wright Brother's plane.

- I see that Dwight Manley took the "Junior Best of Show" award for the convention. Seems I've seen this fellow's name in the numismatic press (and elsewhere) recently. You may have seen the stories too, about how this young fellow ponied up \$250,000 to help the ANA build their new library.
- I got a kick out of this entry in *Calcoin News*:
"Attention all club secretaries: Fire trucks are red because...Fire trucks have four wheels and eight men. Everyone knows that four and eight make twelve. There are twelve inches in a foot. A foot is a ruler. Queen Elizabeth, a ruler, is also the name of the largest ship on the seas. Seas have fish and fish have fins. The Finns fought the Russians. Russians are red. Fire trucks are always rushin'; therefore, fire trucks are red. If you think this is wild, you should hear some of the people explain why they don't come to the coin club meetings... Contributed by B.A.H."

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